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TEN DEAD IN RACE RIOT

Leaderless Mob, Infuriated By Stories of Assault Clear the Streets of Negroes.

GOVENOR CALLED OUT STATE MILITIA

Wanton Destruction of Property—Better Element Deprecates Outbreak—Colored Population Fleeing from City.

ATLANTA, Sept. 23.—A race war of alarming proportions began here last night. Throughout the night, it raged with varying vigor, and when morning dawned, it found a number of negroes and one white man dead, a score of both races wounded and the downtown streets in possession of eight companies of the Fifth Georgia infantry, with a battery of light artillery in reserve. Through the day little of importance occurred. The police assert that with the aid of the military, they now have the situation under control.

This condition came as the result of numerous attempts at assaults upon white women by negroes. The last of an even dozen of such assaults within the limits of Fulton county, within the last nine weeks, came yesterday, when four attempts at assault were reported.

The usual Saturday night crowds were largely increased by men and boys, who thronged the downtown streets. There was no leader, and no overt act, until late in the evening. About 10 o'clock a negro shoved a white woman from the sidewalk on Whitehall street, in the center of town. Almost simultaneously a negro woman made an insulting remark to a white man, on an adjoining street, and he administered what he considered due punishment.

From this start the excited crowd which had become a mob, began its work of destruction. Five thousand men and boys thronged the downtown streets, looking for negroes. News that a riot had started brought thousands more from their homes in the suburbs, and residence districts, untill fully 10,000 men thronged the downtown section. They made attacks on the incoming street cars. Each car was scanned for negroes. The trolleys were pulled from the wires and in the semi-darkness of the unlighted cars negroes were beaten, cut and stamped upon, in an unreasonable frenzy. If a negro offered resistence or remonstrated, it meant sure death.

One car, half filled with negroes, approached from an outside run. The mob dashed at it and resistance was made by the negroes, who had not been apprised of the trouble. Three negroes lay dead on the floor of the car when it was permitted to move on, and two more were beaten into unconsciousness.

When the crowd seemed to be getting beyond control at about 10 o'clock, Mayor Woodward mounted a car platform in Peachtree and Marietta streets and urged the people to disperse, saying that the assaults upon white women would be punished promptly. The mayor was given a respectful hearing, but when he finished, the work of destruction was resumed. He made another appeal a few moments later, but without result. Then he turned in a fire alarm, calling the entire fire department to the scene. To Chief Joyner, he gave the laconic order: "Clear the streets."

The result was to stop the mob in its work in that vicinity, and drive it to other streets. The situation became so threatening at 11 o'clock that Governor Terrell was appealed to for state troops, who gave the order mobilizing the eight local infantry companies at once. Previously a police riot call had been sounded, summoning all police reserves to headquarters. With the decision to call out the troops, the big fire bell sounded once more, this time a call for every member of the militia to report forthwith at the armory. It was almost 2 o'clock this morning before the first squad appeared on the streets.

The attacks on negroes had the effect of clearing the streets of blacks. Street hacks were abandoned at curbings, drivers on baggage wagons vanished and their places were taken by white men.

This fear of trouble affected several public conveyances today. The postoffice officials had much difficulty in delivering special letters; ice deliveries have been scarce in private homes, in restaurants, service has been restricted by the absence of the regular waiters. Throughout the day hundreds of negroes have been fleeing from the city.

In the fighting last night, negro women were the most warlike, urging resistance to the mob, and themselves fighting like Amazons.

The lawless character of the mob last night was fully demonstrated during the latter part of the evening. When the negroes had vanished from the streets, the mob from pure wantonness broke windows and damaged property.

The crowd, after pulling the negro porters off a Western and Atlantic railroad train, proceeded to smash the windows in the day coaches and mail and baggage cars. They then crossed to the Kimball house and continued the window smashing, causing the loss of several hundred dollars. Numerous windows in stores on Peachtree street today show the fact that the mob passed that way. A close watch was maintained to guard against incendiarism, but fortunately this precaution was unnecessary, and fire was not added to the horrors of last night.

It was a night of terror to hundreds of persons in the residence districts, who were practically without protection, all the police force being centered down town.

ATLANTA, Sept. 23.—At least ten lives have been sacrificed and the number of injured will be forty, several of whom cannot recover. At 10 o'clock tonight the city is controlled by the police, aided by nearly 1000 state militia. Every part of the town is patroled by the soldiers and the authorities seem to have the situation well in hand.

At a meeting of citizens representing the best element of Atlanta, Governor Ferrell, Mayor Woodward, Colonel Robert Lowry, Colonel James English and others to the number of 300 were present. Speeches were made and warmly applauded, in which the killing of a score of innocent negroes and the injuring of a score or more others was condemned as a reflection on the spirit of the city, the state and the South.

The heralding of recent assaults on white women by negroes in inflammatory headlines in the extra editions of local papers was condemned in unmeasured terms, and the earnest request was made that no special editions concerning these topics be issued. Such "inflammatory headlines" were declared to have been the direct incitement to the outrages of last night.

Resolutions were adopted urging on the city council the enactment of laws closing the negro dives in which, it was declared, much of the crime among the negro classes has its origin. The restriction of saloons for both whites and blacks was demanded from the city authorities.

Governor Terrell said he would proclaim martial law if conditions warranted. The hearty support of those present was pledged to city, county and state authorities in combined efforts to control the situation.

Numerous and persistent rumors are reaching the city of negroes attacking white persons and stoning street cars in the suburbs and outskirts of the city.

The larger part of the militia is concentrated in the downtown districts. Marietta and Decatur streets, both frequently by negroes, are crowded with white men. The troops are marching through the crowds constantly trying to enforce the order of the mayor that the streets shall be cleared.

More than fifty arrests have been made of members of last night's mob on charges of incitement to riot. Five hundred dollars bond is required in each case. Of the dead, it is impossible to get the names. Partial lists have been prepared and no two of them agree.

BELL HEADS LABOR TICKET

Rest Selected From Both Lists of Candidates.

Toland, Murasky, Lorigan, Sloss, Curry and Colgan Among the Nominees.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The governing board of the State Labor party has completed its state ticket, and will now proceed to obtain the signatures necessary to have it placed upon the official ballot.

The ticket is as follows: Governor, Theodore A. Bell, Napa; lieutenant governor, Thomas O. Toland, Ventura; superior court, associate justice (long term), F. J. Murasky, San Francisco; supreme court associate justice (long term), M. J. Lorigan, Santa Clara; supreme court associate justice (short term), Max C. Sloss, San Francisco; secretary of state, Charles F. Curry, San Francisco; controller, E. P. Colgan, Sacramento; attorney general, W. O. Morton, Los Angeles; treasurer, F. E. Haskell, San Francisco; surveyor general, W. S. Kingsbury, Los Angeles; clerk of the supreme court, J. J. Furey, San Francisco; superintendent of public instruction, Miss Anne Williams, Modoc; superintendent of state printing, W. W. Shannon, San Francisco; board of equalization, first district, J. H. Scott, San Francisco; second district, Alexander Brown, Calaveras; third district, Richard E. Collins, Shasta; fourth district, C. A. Barlow, Kern; railroad commissioner, first district, F. H. Peters, El Dorado; second district, Andrew M. Wilson, San Francisco; third district, Theodore Summerland, Los Angeles.

Workman Blown to Atoms.

REDDING, Sept. 23.—W. H. Hansen, employed on the McCloud river railroad front, thirty miles from McCloud, was blown to atoms yesterday. He was Tamping powder for a blast. The powder was not wet enough and exploded. His body was torn to pieces.

German Social Democrats.

MANNHEIM, Sept. 23.—The annual congress of the German Social Democratic party was formally opened tonight with 400 delegates and several foreign social Democrats in attendance. Deputy Singer was elected president. The congress probably will reach a definite decision on the questio of a general strike.

Sultan's Disease Incurable.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Temps says it learns from an absolutely unquestionable source that the latest consultations of medical advisers of the sultan of Turkey have established that Abdul Hamid was suffering from cancer of the kidneys. This malady, the paper says, does not permit of an operation being performed and is unusually fatal within a year.

POLITICIANS BATTLE FOR NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP

Tammany Has Not Yet Taken a Stand With Regard to Endorsing Hearst

DELEGATES ALREADY ARRIVING AT SARATOGA AND BUFFALO FOR TOMORROW'S CONVENTIONS — GOVERNOR HIGGINS' DECISION EXPECTED TODAY — UPSTATE NOT IN FAVOR OF HUGHES—GENERAL REVIEW OF SITUATION IN BOTH OF THE PARTIES—CANDIDATES ON THE GROUND.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept 23.—The situation is practically at a standstill as the leaders and delegates gathered for the Republican state convention are all frankly dependent upon the final word from Governor Higgins, as to whether or not he will consent to stand for a renomination. That decision, it is said, will be given by the governor from Albany tomorrow.

Meanwhile, there has been active speculation as to who will be chosen for the head of the ticket if the governor should decline. The names of Lieutenant Governor Bruce, Charles E. Hughes and Timothy L. Woodruff are the most prominently mentioned.

While it is acknowledged that Hughes would be a strong candidate, it is freely asserted that the up-state politicians do not take kindly to him Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to quote from one of the leaders who remarked that "no one can tell what Hughes would do if he were governor; he might smash things, and none of us can tell whether he himself would not be among those hurt."

Another statement made tonight is that the nomination of Hughes would be regarded as practically a victory for Odell as Hughes was his candidate originally. As to Bruce, it is intimated that he is not a favorite in New York county, but that he has a strong following up state.

It is generally supposed that Lieutenant Governor Bruce will be temporary chairman of the convention and that the permanent chairman will be State Senator W. W. Armstrong, of Rochester, who was chairman of the special legislative committee that investigated the insurance business.

Little attention is being given to the platform by the most active politicians, although the main features have been outlined. It will heartily endorse the national and state administrations and strongly commend Republican legislation, both in congress and in the state legislature.

Chairman Odell of the state committee, arrived this evening, but made it apparent that he was not taking any part in the settlement of the situation which confronts the Republicans of New York at this time.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—Many delegates to the Democratic state convention, which will be held here Tuesday, have already arrived. Among those expected later are 105 delegates from New York county, generally termed Tammany delegates. On the outcome of the caucuses depends much.

J. M. Conners, an Erie county delegate whose proposal to the Independence league that its nominations be deferred until after the Buffalo convention, was voted down, declared today that Hearst had 175 delegates. The entire number of delegates is 450, with 226 necessary for a nomination.

Conners went down to Rochester today and joined Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany hall, who was en route to this city. On their arrival neither would discuss what conclusion had been arrived at.

Murphy has been quoted a number of times as saying that he had found plenty of sentiment in Tammany hall for Congressman Hearst.

District Attorney Jerome, one of the leading candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, was in conference today with several members of the Albany conference, which was held several weks ago, and which he was invited to address. Mayor George McClellan, of New York, one of Jerome's stannchest supporters, arrived tonight.

Adams, of Buffalo, for the nomination of governor, were quite conspicuous. There is said to be a movement on foot to have the covention indeclare for W. J. Bryan for president, in 1908.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The determination of both of the old political parties in this state to hold their state conventions on the same date this year is in its way indicative of the unprecedented situation in the political affairs of this commonwealth. It is a situation which has attracted the interest of the entire country and is looked to to have an effect upon the presidential campaign of two years hence. The situation involves one of national political repute and President Roosevelt himself has let his influence diplomatically be felt though ostensibly keeping his "hands off."

Both Republican and Democratic parties are torn with factional disputes. With those internal dissensions afflicting the old parties, a third political party has been launched under the title of the Independence league. This league, which now has completed its organization in every county of the state, is the outgrowth of the Municipal Ownership league which made the mayoralty fight in New York City last November with William Randolph Hearst, the congressman and newspaper proprietor, at the head of the ticket. Mr. Hearst fell short of election on the face of the returns by some 3000 votes. He contested, but the ballot boxes have never been opened. A petition to the supreme court to burn the ballots was recently made by the corporation counsel. Mr. Hearst resisted this move and was sustained by the court with the understanding that Mr. Hearst would furnish at his own expense the new ballot boxes needed for the local primaries and the regular election in November.

The Republican State convention is to be held at Saratoga, beginning Tuesday, September 25th, and will continue probably through Wednesday.

The Democratic State convention is to be held at Buffalo, beginning the same day and continuing through Wednesday or until a nomination has been agreed upon.

Former Governor B. D. Odell Jr., as state chairman, will call the Republican assemblage to order. Cord Meyer, of New York, is the chairman of the Democratic State convention, having been elected to that position for the Parker and Herrick campaign two years ago.

The Democrats were first to choose a convention date. The Republicans had apparently been undecided as to whether they should meet before or after the Democrats. Chairman Odell called the state committee together soon after the Democrats had announced their decision and the Gordian knot was cut by a decision to meet simultaneously with the Democrats. It was argued that if the Democrats met first they would place the Republican administration on the defensive, whereas if the Republicans met first the Democrats would be in a position to attack the platform in convention and get a good supply of political ammunition before the public through the medium of convention addresses.

The Democratic convention promises to be one of the liveliest ever held in this state. Mr. Hearst's name will be placed before it by the delegates who have been instructed to vote for his nomination. Mr. Hearst is likely to be attacked by his opponent on the ground that he is the head of an "outlaw" ticket and that he cannot be named or indorsed without turning the Democratic party over to the newly organized Independence league, which includes both Democrats and Republicans in its membership. These lines of battle have already been laid down and there is no need for conjecture on the point.

The naming of a complete ticket by the Independence league caused Norman E. Mack, Democratic National committeeman for New York state, to withdraw his support of Hearst. He explained that he had favored Hearst as a Democratic and not as an independent candidate.

Another name to go before the Democratic convention is that of the present district attorney of New York county, William Travers Jerome. Mr. Jerome lent immeasurably to the interest of the situation a few weeks ago by the brief announcement of his candidacy which read:

"In the present shameful condition of our political life in this state I am willing to run for the office of governor of the state if the Democratic convention shall nominate me without any understanding, expressed or implied, other than that, if elected, I shall obey my oath of office as I understand it in letter and spirit."

Mr. Jerome made an independent campaign for re-election as district attorney last fall and was successful over the regular nominees of the Democratic, Republican and Municipal Ownership parties. He has always been a Democrat, but has on every occasion expressed his abhorrence of so-called political "bosses." Mayor George B. McClellan of New York City has expressed his preference for Mr. Jerome for governor and has announced his intention of voting for him at the convention. Mr. Jerome is without political machinery and came into the race too late to have his name go before many of the county conventions called to name delegates to Buffalo.

If the so-called "regular" Democrats prove unwilling to accept either Mr. Hearst or Mr. Jerome, because of their independent attitudes in the past, there is much speculation as to just whom they will bring before the convention. There has been talk of Mayor J. N. Adam of Buffalo, of John W. Carlisle of Watertown, of John P. Stanchfield of Elmira, of former Judge D. Cady Herrick, who was the Democratic gubernatorial candidate two years ago, of Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, and Edward M. Shepard. Justice Gaynor has also been urged because of his independence. He and Mr. Hearst have long been regarded as political friends and last fall it was said Mr. Hearst ran for mayor only because he had been unable to induce Justice Gaynor to take up the fight.

The famous Tammany Hall organization of the Democratic party in New York City has felt the dissensions that have affected the party in general and there are evidences of greater factional troubles inside the Wigwam than ever before in its history. Charles F. Murphy, the present leader of Tammany Hall, and Mayor McClellan have generaly been regarded as heading the opposing forces in the organization. Mr. Murphy was said to favor the nomination of Hearst, but the latter in a public statement declared he did not want Mr. Murphy's support.

"Within the last week there has been quite a movement inaugurated in favor of Congressman William Sulzer as the head of the state ticket. Sulzer's name will be presented to the convention by his friends in Tammany Hall. Timothy Sullivan is said to favor his nomination. State Senator McCarren, of Brooklyn, has declared in favor of Supreme Justice Gaynor."

The Republican factional fight appears to be as bitter as that among the Democrats, but the adherents of the Republican faith are not hampered by an "independent" movement, although it is admitted the Independence league may poll some Republican votes. Its principal influence, if the full state ticket goes on the official ballot, will be felt, however, by the Democrats.

Poulur opinion arrays State Chairman Odell against Governor Frank W. Higgins in the struggle for control of the Saratoga convention and of the Republican party in this state. Two years ago Mr. Odell and Mr. Higgins were quite intimate. It was not long after Governor Higgins was inaugurated that there came rumors of differences existing between the governor and the state chairman. There was no open breach, however, until the fight last winter for the assembly speakership. Chairman Odell let it be known that his candidate for the office was Assemblyman Merritt of St. Lawrence county. Governor Higgins openly advocated the election of Assemblyman James W. Wadsworth, who as chairman of the house committee on agriculture came into prominence this spring during the meat investigation at Washington.

During the speakership fight a number of the legislative leaders were summoned to Washington and were in conference with President Roosevelt. When they returned to Albany there were immediate assurances that young Mr. Wadsworth would be chosen speaker. He was so chosen on the first ballot. It then became generally noised about that the president had aligned himself morally if not openly with Governor Higgins and his followers in the state. Chairman Odell was netled at this and the further report that every effort would be made to overthrow his leadership of the state committee. He called upon his friends for support and the fight which still continues was begun.

In the only test vote of the state committee taken this year, Chairman Odell was accredited with a victory by a margin of one vote. The friends of Governor Higgins claim that the one absent member of the committee was aligned with the governor and had sent his proxy to the committee, but it arrived too late. This vote, they claim, would have made the division of the committee a tie. Governor Higgins' friends also declared that too great significance should not be attached to the vote, for a new state committee is to be named this year.

Governor Higgins was a recent visitor to Oyster Bay, where he was in consultation with the president. Thus once more at a critical juncture the president implies his position without openly stating it. He has given accent to Governor Higgins visit by inviting former Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff to luncheon at Oyster Bay. Mr. Woodruff is one of Mr. Higgins' most outspoken adherents.

In the epublican primaries held September 18th in New York and Kings counties, comprising Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs of Greater New York, the local leaders are favorable to Governor Higgins, who completely routed the forces marked by Chairman Odell. President Roosevelt warmly congratulated County Chairman Herbert Parsons, who is a representative in congress, on the victory.

The results of these primaries gave the control of the Saratoga convention to the friends of Governor Higgins and President Roosevelt.

Governor Higgins has not openly stated whether or not he will be a candidate for renomination. Chairman Odell has publicly stated that he is opposed to the renomination of Governor Higgins on the ground that the history of the state has shown candidates for re-election to be poor candidates. He thinks a stronger man could be found elsewhere. Allied with Chairman Odell are United States Senator Thomas C. Platt and Lemuel Ely Quigg.

There is a well founded belief that President Roosevelt is lending his implied influence to Governor Higgins for the purpose of helping him gain control of the state convention. Then it is intimated that the governor will withdraw and himself nominate his successor, who will be a man believed to be capable of drawing the votes of both factions of the party and will also be cordially approved by President Roosevelt. Governor Higgins, however, is being strongly urged by his followers to accept a renomination, and go before the state on his record as governor.

The suggested candidates other than Governor Higgins are quite numerous and cover a wide range of personalities. The number has been multiplying as the day of the convention approaches. Among them is Charles F. Hughes, the lawyer, who was nominated for mayor of New York City last fall by the Republicans but declined the honor. Mr. Hughes was the attorney for the legislative committee which investigated the gas situation in New York City and the life insurance companies of the state. Ex-Governor Odell has claimed Mr. Hughes as a candidate and it has also been suggested that he was favored by President Roosevelt. Mr. Hughes says that he has made no promises to anyone. Chairman Odell is also credited with suggesting the name of Secretary of State Elihu Root, now on a tour of South America.

One of the latest of the suggested Republican candidates is Postmaster-General George B. Cortelyou, who is also chairman of the Republican National committee. Many of the names have been suggested without consultation with the principals, it is said, but have been mentioned merely as possibilities and as men whom the party might call upon in its hour of need.

The Republican fight is all the more interesting from the fact that the party is at present in power in the state and has been for several years past.

The Independence league, which is an incorporated body with Mr. Hearst as president, held its convention in Carnegie Hall, New York City, September 11th and 12th. It was the largest delegate convention in the history of the state, over 1600 representatives of the various counties being in attendance. There was a move to have the convention postpone the making of nominations, it being represented that a fusion with the Democrats at Buffalo on September 25th was possible, as many delegates to the Democratic convention had been instructed to vote for Mr. Hearst for governor "first, last and all the time." The suggestion that Independents postpone the making of nominations came from Norman E. Mack, Democratic National committeeman for New York state and from William J. Conners of Buffalo. The latter presented a memorial in behalf of himself and other delegates to the Buffalo convention.

The temper of the delegates was against fusion, however, and after an all-night session of the state committee, the Independence league decided to nominate a full state ticket. This was done amid much enthusiasm, Mr. Hearst being named for governor and a complete list of candidates agreed upon and named. The platform of the convention declared for municipal ownership and operation of public utilities, direct nominations, the election of United States senators by the people, recognition and enforcement of the eight-hour day and other kindred principles, including a new election law which would insure "a fair count."

FORECAST OF COMING WEEK

Possibility of Intervention In Cuba.

Another Big Sea Fighter, Battleship Connecticut, Goes Into Commission.

While the situation in Cuba has not been improved since the arrival of Secreary Taft and has, if anything, become more serious, the secretary has not given up hope that a peaceable settlement may befound without disturbing Cuban independence.

The secretary however, has not so far announced his plans, and the action he will take, probably, depends on the attitude of the Moderate and Liberal leaders within the next few days. There is an impression in Havana that the plans for peace will include the retention of President Palma in office, but will provide for the election of new congress, or, in lieu of that, for the reconstruction of the cabinet. This impression is without official confirmation.

Pending a settlement of the insurrection, the American warships in Havana harbor are ready to land troops to the number of 40,000 if necessary to protect American lives and property.

The exciting contests for party control will practically be ended this week, when the convention of Democrats at Buffalo and the Republicans at Saratoga adjourn. The two meet on the same day—Tuesday.

Interest in the Democratic gathering is centered in the movement on the part of a number of delegates to demand the nomination of W. R. Hearst, as governor. So far, it is not known what the New York county delegation, 150 strong, will do in this respect. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall having declined to indicate whether he favors the Hearst endorsement.

Senator McCarren, Democratic leader in Brooklyn, has come out for Supreme Court Justice Gaynor and Congressman Timothy Sullivan, of Tammany has declared for Congressman Sulzer. There is also a strong movement for the nomination of Mayor Adams of Buffalo.

In the Republican ranks, the main question is whether Higgins desires a renomination. It is generally believed since last Tuesday's primaries, in which Governor Odell lost control of the party machinery, that Governor Higgins can have a renomination, if he wants it. He is expected to make a statement of his position on the subject Monday. A state chairman wil be elected to succeed Odell.

Another big sea fighter will be added to the active force of the United States navy next Saturday, when the battleship Connecticut will go into commission at the New York navy yard. The Connecticut is one of the most powerful ships of the United States navy. Her displace is 16,000 tons, and her contract speed 18 knots. When she is in commission, she will have a complitment of about 800 officers and men. Her armament includes four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch and twenty 3-inch guns, besides thirty various small calibre. Her keel was laid on March 10, 1903.

The central board of football officials will meet in New York next Friday evening.

BUTCHERED A MAN'S BODY

New York Police Discover Portions In An Excavation and Under Hay In Freight Car.

VICTIM PROBABLY WAS AN ITALIAN

No Head Nor Thighs Have Been Found — Officers Are Hopeful of Tracing Perpetrator From Number of Clues.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.— A burlap bag stamped with the name "Z. K. Mano," a strip of a woman's skirt, and oil cloth table cover, are the only immediate clues to the perpetrator of a revolting murder, committed early today. The dismembered body of a man, apparently an Italian, wrapped in a bag, was accidentally found in an excavation at 604 West Thirty-sixth street.

The discovery was made by the day watchman, and later a systematic search by the police disclosed parts of a man's legs from the knees down, and the arms and hands. These were wrapped together in a newspaper, dated September 10th and bound abount the bundle was a strip of a woman's skirt. All was neatly and securely tied with a string, suggesting delibeate preparation. This latter bundle was found under a covering of hay in an empty freight car at Thirty-sixth street and Eleventh avenue. The remains were apparently those of an Italian or Syrian. The head and the thighs of the man are missing.

The burlap bag bore th ename of "Z. K. Mano." A Syrian nut importer of that name, at No. 67 Washington street died six weeks ago, and three since his wife auctioned off the stock in trade of her late husband's business.

A number of sacks, similar to the one in which the body was found, were among the effects sold and the police are trying to trace the crime.

YESTERDAY'S RAIN STORM

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Light showers, the first rain of the season, fell here this morning. It was not sufficient to cause the refugees in the camps much inconvenience, but laid the dust in the burned district.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 23.—At 10:15 o'clock this morning rain began falling, and it came down slowly but steadily until 12:45. During the storm .13 inches of water fell, the first of any moment for the season. The sun shone brightly after the clouds passed, and it is not believed that the grapes still unharvested were injured. Tonight it is crisp and clear.

BAKERSFIELD, Sept. 23.—A violent sand storm, arising shortly after 3 o'clock and raging until nearly 5 o'clock, gives promise of a heavy fall of rain tonight. The storm is the first of the season and for two hours while it was raging the atmosphere was choked with dust. A heavy northerly wind is blowing, and the sky is heavy with rain clouds.

Wine Grape Prices.

NAPA, Sept. 23.—Rain commenced falling in Napa and vicinity this morning and continued this afternoon. The rain is doing considerable damage to grapes, which are just ripe, and to late peaches. The rain will prove beneficial, however, to pasture land.

The directors of the California Wine Association hold a meeting today for the purpose of establishing the price of grapes for Napa valley. The price ranges from $23 to $27 per ton.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 23.—The first rain of the season fell this morning. The precipitation measured .12, not enough to do serious harm to either fruit or hay.

EMPLOYES OBJECT TO SUNDAY OPENING

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The employes of several stores today made a demonstration against the opening of the houses in which they worked in disobedience of the weekly rest law and M. Le Pretor, proprietor of a large establishment, dropped dead from excitement.

Fifteen employes met at the labor exchange and resolved to cease all manifestations and to sign a letter of regret at the death of M. Le Pretor.

A PLEA FOR A DAY OF REST

Rev. A. P. Brown Calls Upon Packinghouse Operatives to Demand Their Rights and Refuse to Work on Sunday.

Rev. Arthur Polk Brown of the First Baptist church preached the second of his series of sermons on "The Story of the Grape and the Packinghouses," last night. The subject was "The Toilers of Vineyard and Packinghouses and Their Weary Cry." The sermon was a powerful plea for Sunday closing.

Mr. Brown spoke as follows:

Ex. 34:21: Six days thou shalt work, but on the seventh day thou shalt rest; in plowing time and in harvest thou shalt rest.

Mk. 2:27: The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath, so that the Son of man is lord even of the Sabbath.

Don't you hear their weary cry, toilers who work seven days in the week and are wearing their lives away? It comes each day again, that dreary, "Time to get up and go to work." Tumble out of bed and snatch your hasty breakfast, for, for—what? That there may be no break in the treadmill of existence, that the big vineyardist, that the great packer may make a few more dimes by driving his help seven days in the week. It's near enough to drudgery to pick grapes in the broiling sun in a cloudless September day with no cooling breeze, and shade far away under the palms or fig trees by the road, but to have no day for unbending the weary aching back, no day to rest and think and talk, no day to enjoy the fruits of the other six days' work, no day to go home and see the folks, to get acquainted with your family, or your girl, no day for reading, for going to church and thinking of your Maker and of the larger, richer meanings of life, this is sheer slavery, and men of spirit ought to rebell against it. You get no more in the long run from seven days' labor than from six, for your strength is ebbing, your energies flag, and at the end of a month you can do less than in six days. The old days when ox teams and prairie schooners crossed the plains proved this, for many a man, eager for reaching California, began to drive his wagons and flocks seven days in the week, while some honored the Sunday and rested. At first the continuous toil counted, but on the second week the refreshened teams of those who rested on Sunday passed them, and after one or two more repasses on the road they went ahead and reached their destination long before those who crowded through seven days in the week and lost a good part of their stock. I have seen great canneries try Sunday running, while others in the same town closed down on Sunday, and the rested, invigorated hands of the Sunday resters did more work in six days than the others did in seven, and had far fewer disturbances and accidents and breakdowns. He who works without taking his Sunday rest will have to rest as much in breakdowns and sickness as if he had regarded God's law. Many and many a wan, weak, irritable, chronically tired worker would be strong and erect, full of vim and with reserves of energy if he would keep the rest his Maker appointed for his refreshment. They are growing old before their time, they are robbing themselves and their families of happiness, they are sowing the seeds of disease and death in their bodies by the strain of continuous overwork. In many a home today where mother and children go to the packinghouses to earn their living, their breadwinner and father would be alive today if he had not so weakened his constitution by continuous strain of Sabbath breaking that he had no endurance or reserve of vitality to tide him over the attack of some acute fever or sudden sickness. Killed by Sunday work could truthfully be written on many a tombstone. When the full stress of harvesting our fruits comes on and months of such work are telling on the frame, the number of deaths in Fresno creeps up from twelve or fifteen a month to sometimes thirty to forty per month.

Physical Nature Needs Rest.

Not only must each day be followed by a night of rest in sleep, but the weary nerves and muscles need one day in seven of awakening, recreation and change. Relaxation must come or the string of the violin snaps, and the cords of human nerves and muscles are more sensitive. France, after the revolution, tried to abolish the Sabbath and to substitute a peroidic rest of ten, then of five days, but neither answered the economic demand, and from social welfare considerations alone, the Sabbath was restored. And just now France has passed, at the demand of the Socialists and Labor leaders, a new and stringent Sunday closing law. Germany is moving in the same direction. Canada has enacted a most stringent Sunday rest and closing law. In our own land the Eastern Sabbath laws are being enforced as they have not been in years before, while in California there is a widespread movement among the labor unions and working people to secure by law their right to one day of rest in seven. All these are proceeding on the acknowledged need of rest. If we do not stop the strenuous pace at which life is going here in America, we will soon become a set of lunatics, degenerates and worn-out, broken-down "has beens," while nations like Japan and China, who are just now adopting Sunday lest, even before they become Christian, may beat us in the race of commerce and manufactures. When we lose our superiority in skill, brains and nerve, America has lost her primacy as a nation. The Sabbath is essential to high thinking and best work in any line.

Four hundred and fifty engineers on the New York Central railroad, in petitioning for Sunday rest, cited how they were away from their families and all religious privileges, how the constant strain made them prematurely old and wore out their nerves, ending thus: "Give us the Sabbath rest after our week of laborious duties and we pledge you that, with a system invigorated by a season of repose, by a brain eased and cleared by hours of relaxation, we can go to work with more energy, more mental and physical force, and can and will accomplish more work and do it better, if possible, in six days than we now do in seven." It is hard to find the laborers who would not rather rest than work on Sunday, and that, too, because of a conviction that it is a sin against his own body and against God. Even machinery lasts longer when given its day of rest, engines, boilers, tools and all tend to crystalize and break more quickly when used continuously—they need rest periods to recover from the crystalizations due to continuous shocks. The stress and strain of America's rush life, the long hours of the harvesting of the fruit both in field and in factory, makes a rest day imperative for the health of the workers. The cause of many of the sudden nervous breakdowns, sudden collapses and deaths from heart failure is often overwork without a let-up.

The Spiritual Law.

The spiritual law of Sabbath keeping promises long life to him who observes, and death to him who breaks the Sabbath, and nature's laws tend to enforce the penalty. The increase of insanity from overwrought nervous strain may also largely be laid at the door of labors that know no Sunday rest, too long a stretching of the bow will break it at last. Already we are one of the most nervous races in the world, what will we come to if the Sabbath is done away with, and rests forgotten? The insane asylum and the suicide's grave. More crime is committed, more accidents occur toward the close of the week than at its opening, when, Sabbath is observed, showing the effect of strain, that needs relief. It has often been observed that men who go to their places of business on Sunday fall oftener than those who observe the rest day strictly and come to business fresh and vigorous on Monday. The promise in Is. 58, 13-14 is "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, and the holy of the Lord honorable, and shalt honor it, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasures, nor speaking thine own words, then shalt thou delight thyself in Jehovah, and I will make thee to ride on the high places of the earth, and I will feed thee with the heritage of Jacob, thy father." Have you lost the promise by forgetting God's day? He who will not honor God is in poor shape to ask favor of his God.

Wide-Open Sunday Fosters Crime.

There is another reason suggested here for Sabbath observance. The great increase of crime is fostered and directly connected with a wide-open Sunday. There are more arrests on Sunday than any day of the week when the barkeepers overwork themselves serving drinks that day. And the very habit of disregarding a Sunday law, or God's Sabbath law, breeds an unconscious contempt for all law, and he who begins by Sabbath breaking often ends by house breaking, he who overworks himself is cruel enough to kill others, too, he who feels that he has broken the fourth commandant says soon "I might as well break the other nine, as he who is guilty of one is guilty of all." And so, breaking through all restraints as he broke the Sabbath restraint, he is a criminal at heart, ready to steal or lie or kill when the temptation is strong enough. A shrewd merchant used to say, "When I see one of my clerks or apprentices riding out on the Sabbath, on Monday I dismiss him. Such a one cannot be trusted." A jaded, unrefreshed mind is more apt to go astray, so we need the Sunday rest and worship to tone up man's moral character. This suggests the high principle on which all true rest depends. Not so much inactivity as a different kind of activity is what rests and refreshes. Has a man worked with his body all week? Let him exercise his mind, his heart and soul on Sunday, let him change from the harbness and rivalries of the world to the quiet loving sympathy of his family and the church. Has he used his brain all week, let him stroll about in the open air and breathe deep in God's out of doors, let him find soothing in other lines of thought in the sanctuary. Has a man been listless, hopeless and cynical in the weekday work, let him find new enthusiasm and hope in teaching his own or some one's children on Sunday and get the sunshine into his soul.

How to Get Sunday Rest.

This is the question of the hour. You need not wait for laws entirely. Ask your employer for rest on Sunday that you may attend to these higher duties. Many packing houses threaten and bluster, saying you must work on Sunday or quit. They have told many of our own members that. But when you quietly, in a Christian spirit, let them know that you must obey God rather than man, that it is against your conscience to work on Sunday, they will seldom molest you. Time and again have our members thus insisted on their rights and gone right to work on Monday, even if told not to come back if they didn't work on Sunday. It's a bluff, they can't do without workers. If you would all stand together this fall and insist that you would not work on Sunday, and do all your work well other days, and all go back on Monday after a day of rest, you could dominate the situation, for laborers are scarce, and no packing house would risk turning off all their help in the busy season; there's no other to be had. Why don't you all sign up an agreement in each packing house that you wont work on Sunday, and stick to it? The churches will help you and agitate the question, the labor unions will be glad and ready to promote the movement, and if any one gets discharged, I will gladly bulletin the packing house that does so meanly by its employes, so that other toilers may not be deceived by them. Stand up for your rights and the victory is yours. We closed the stores here some years ago by all signing an agreement, and then living up to it. When the packing houses have to advertise and even send special canvassers around from house to house hunting workers, they cannot afford to make the conditions hard as to Sunday rest. To their honor be it said that some of the canneries and packing houses have given up Sunday work this year. Now a steady pull altogether and the workers can have a Sunday rest in every packing house in Fresno. Work this year in the places that give Sunday rest. Then think how many railroad men would get a rest if there were no cars to handle on Sunday. The railroads handle here 38,667 cars a year, or an average of 3,222 cars per month, amounting to 1,074 trains, totaling 325 miles in length. What wonder in the fall, when this freight reaches its greatest crush and the whistles and bells of our switch engines make up our music all night long, and freight crews are ordered out again without due sleep, that accidents multiply till we almost dread to ride at this time of year. A Sunday rest would relieve the men, distribute the strain and save the trains.

Sunday Closing Law.

Another way to secure Sunday rest is to all talk up, agitate and get your members of the city council and the State legislature to vote for a Sunday rest bill that will close up all needless labor and forbid the opening of stores, barber shops, saloons or any place of business on Sunday. I never could see the sense in closing all good business on Sunday and leave the saloons with a monopoly of Sunday trade and the first chance at the earnings of the man who draws his pay on Saturday. I believe the family should get that first benefit in groceries, clothing, furniture, etc., and all should pull together to secure universal Sunday closing which is equally fair to all. To our seventh day friends who object to Sunday laws, except them from its operation if they carefully observe Saturday as a day of rest. But I want to say to them plainly that Sunday rest is a great economic and social movement for the relief and benefit of the citizens of the country, and not at all a sectarian question. The letter killeth if they, for the sake of getting people to their way of thinking about the old Jewish Sabbath, should fight all efforts to secure a legal rest day, and so cheat the thousands of toilers out of their only chance to have any day of rest at all. The only practical question is, six days or seven of labor, for there is no chance at all of making Saturday the universal rest day, though personally I believe in the Saturday half-holiday and wish we could get all stores and factories to close at noon on Saturday. They should not line up with the saloons to fight against Sunday rest when the proposed law fully recognizes them and their rights to observe Saturday instead. I have heard that they did so line up in the last city election, though I hope it isn't so, for I hate to think of any church standing in the way of our working people's rest day.

Our Personal Observance.

Lastly, it is our duty to each one keep the real spirit of the Sabbath, and not make it a day for working around the house all day, for dissipation, for interfering with the quiet of a day for worship. Whether we are Christians or not, we should jealously guard not only our own but others' rights to rest on that day. Don't buy or sell, for it makes others work. Don't ask for Sunday delivery of ice, bread, meat, papers or mail, for that compels the delivery man, the ice man, the paper man, the mail man, to work on Sunday. We must all stand together, or the ones who do have to work will soon undermine by their example the rest day of those who now rest. Choose your relaxations and recreations quietly, don't spoil the Sunday spirit by secular and weekday thoughts. Every Christian will want to devote a reasonable time to worship at home and at church, to study of his Bible and religious reading, to the training of his children in the highest things of life. But I would not make it an austere day of joyless repression. Not a Puritanic, but a reasonable Sunday should be ours, a day hallowed to good thoughts, good companiship and good works. It is a day for family life to find its happiest expression, for religion to get a new grip on our hearts, for each of us to get new fellowship with those who need us and with those we need. Make it the brightest day of the week for the children, the sick, the lonely and the stranger. The Sabbath is the nation's school of morality, that lifts us into fellowship with the divine. It is the day of Jesus Christ, our best friend and Saviour, and should ever remind us anew of Him and His matchless teachings.

FIGHT FOR OLD SPANISH LAND GRANTS

A fight is on—a gigantic fight for 30,000 acres of as fair land as the sun shines on in Southern California—forty-eight square miles of Orange county's wheat and bean land. James Irvine's vast holdings, attacked by the land-hungry many times before, are now to face another struggle. James Irvine is dead, but his heirs stand in his place, ready to fight as he fought for the maintenance entire of the Lomas de Santiago grant. Against them are arrayed nearly a hundred men who believe that the larger portion of the land is by right public domain, and who wish to take it up under the new homestead act. Behind the hundred are forces that the former would-be homesteaders did not have.

Luther Brown has been retained as their attorney. Senator Flint and Congressman McLachlan are said to have promised their aid when the time comes. The United States government may take a hand in the affair, if the litigation takes the turn many expect. Joseph H. Call, special government counsel in various cases, and the man who made the railroads disgorge part of their land holdings, is one of those interested.

The fight over the Irvine holdings is a ghost that has arisen more than once. Now it bids fair to be laid low once for all.

When Grover Cleveland was president he thought it important enough to send a man from Washington to investigate. That man was John R. Collins, special agent of the General Land office and the Treasury Department. His report is interesting reading. It is still on file in Washington.

The railroads once took a hand in the game, but withdrew in the first blush of battle, when they found that it would not benefit them as much as they supposed, to win.

A group of twelve or fifteen men more than twenty years ago endeavored to do what a hundred are now trying. They lost in the lower courts, and did not carry it farther. One of the old timers, bitterly reminiscent of the land-fends in those days, said yesterday: "Old Jim Irvine was rich, and he had a pull. Now the pull is gone, and we may see a different result."

Then there was a man named Chilton, who maintained his right to a part of the land now to be fought over. He lived on it two years, and suddenly decamped. Rumor says he was bought off.

All of these things have their genesis in the days when a man could ride to the top of a hill, wave his hand outover a purple valley, and say, "It is mine!" A ranch of 1000, or 2000, or 5000 acres was a mere bagatelle, lost sight of in the immensity of the Spanish land grants.

But with all the immensity, there was a limit. No grant could be larger than ten leagues. Ten leagues are 44,000 acres, as we now measure land.

In the country that is now Orange county there were many of these grants, whose names are preserved on the maps even today. This fight affects part of the Lomas de Santiago grant, which lies about two miles nearly east of Tustin. Tustin is a little ways east of Santa Ana.

One of the grants was one of the limit ten leagues, called San Joaquin. In the course of time it came into the possession of James Irvine, and is still the main possession of his heirs. It lies along the coast for many miles, between Newport Beach and Goff Island, and runs inland to the Santa Fe railroad. Northeast of it was another grant, the famous Lomas de Santiago.

Now, according to the men who are forcing the fight, this was originally a small grant of four leagues, about 17,000 acres. It was made to Theodocio Yorba by the Spanish crown. By him it was said to William Wolfskill, who sold it to Llewellyn Bixby and a man named Flint. It is stated that through these transactions the grant was always called of four leagues.

Later it came into the possession of James Irvine as a grant of eleven leagues. There is the crux of the trouble. Several times during the past three decades this discrepancy has been the corner stone of attempts to take from Irvine part of his holdings.

It is charged that he wanted a piece of land lying north of his San Joaquin grant and next to the Lomas de Santiago grant. He could not add it to his own grant, because that was already the limit. So he bought the Lomas de Santiago, which was under the limit, and found a complaisant surveyor.

The surveyors in those days were not always painfully exact. They sometimes went to the top of a hill and said, "Your land will run to about that tree across the vealley." And the tree became the boundary. Among those surveyors this particular man was notorious for his free and easy way of annexing a young county to a grant.

Thus says the foes of Irvine and his heirs, it happened that the Lomas de Santiago grew in a night from 17,000 acres to nearly 50,000. The land upon which Irvine had cast his eyes was transmuted from public domain to a Spanish grant. Now the hundred men are anxious to see it transmuted back again.

When the boom days came and everybody was land mad, this 30,000 acres that had been added attracted the eyes of many settlers. Many and many a man tried to settle it. Some were dispossessed, some were scared off, and it is a tradition that one man, Chilton, was bought off.

A howl was sent to Washington about this and many other matters that the land commission had left at loose ends. In 1887 Cleveland sent out John R. Collins to investigate. In the summer of that year appeared an article in the Times, stating that he had done his work and found seventy-two cases of land frauds. One that he considered a fraud was this Lomas de Santiago grant. He said in his report, which is one of the documents that the homesteaders rely on, that about seven leagues of ground had been added to the grant from the public domain, and in addition that the county records had been erased and falsified.

Then the boom burst, and no one cared about land, so long as they could escape taxes. So Collins' report has been in a pigeon hole all this time. The government waited for a third party to take it up, and no third party appeared.

But the third partical have appeared now, and promise to use the Collins report and some other historical data in a last vigorous onslaught on the Irvine acres.

Would Help Brown Some.

Luther Brown may be congratulated if he wins the fight. The scheme has been arranged in this way. Every one who goes into it binds himself to pay a dollar for every acre he wishes to get. This dollar is to be paid in four installments, and used for the expenses of the suit. If Brown wins the suit, the men agree to pay him $4 more for every acre, so that the land will cost them $5 an acre. They will then get as many acres as they have signed for.

Under the new homestead law, the land will not cost anything, so that Brown will get approximately $4 an acre as his fee if successful.

Although there are 30,000 acres involved, about 12,000 acres of it are considered the most valuable, and the principal objects of the fight. If the suit is won, Brown's fee on the 12,000 acres will be approximately $60,000. That seems something worth going after, as his expenses are paid by the dollar an acre assessment.

Nearly a hundred men have joined the pool, and about 9000 acres has been filed on. If successful, they will draw for choice of sections, the backers to have a special drawing first.

Already some work has been done on the suit. Attorney P. E. Ussher has been to Washington to look over the land office records and reports, and it is understood that Congressman McLachlan has been busy there also. Various other investigations have been quietly conducted, and the campaign is now soon to open.

Here is a prize indeed, and a fight. On one side the heirs of James Irvine are defending their title to land that has been held thirty years, land worth over two millions—on the other, a group of men who think that a wrong has been done and fraud committed, and who intend to right the wrong and incidentally divide two million dollars' worth of California's fair acre age.
—Los Angeles Times.

A Shrewd Guess.

"Did Crittick say anything to you about my latest painting?" asked D'Auber.

"Yes," replied Cutts. "By the way, you must have it nicely framed before you showed it to him, didn't you?"

"Yes. Why?"

"I thought so, because he said he noticed one artistic feature about it."
—Philadelphia Press.

A Difference.

"The people I lived wid before, ma'am," said the new cook, "wuz very plain."

"Well," asked her employer, "are we not plain here?"

"Yis ma'am, but in a different way. Th' others wuz plain in their way o' livin', not in their looks, ma'am."—Philadelphia Ledger.

RE-STATEMENT OF METHODISM

The Church Has Tried Long Enough to Meet the Growing Demands of this Age With Old Theories, Says Rev. J. J. N. Kenney.

A sermon that would have been regarded as bold, even perhaps heretical, a few years ago was preached by Rev. J. J. N. Kenney of the South Methodist church yesterday. It was a strong plea for a re-statement of the Methodist faith to bring it in harmony with modern thought, or "to produce a new statement of old truth that shall be more comprehensive and accord more nearly with the nature of both man and religion. Here is the sermon in full:

The origin of Methodism is characterized by a conscious experience of salvation through Christ or by a conviction that God wills that all men shall enter into this experience and by the sense of a divine call to preach the gospel to "Every Creature."

The existence of Methodism is bound up with, and depends upon, the enjoyment and meaning of the Christian religion as experienced in personal consciousness.

The gift of God in Christ cannot be less than a complete salvation. A salvation intended for all the race available here and now through the Holy Spirit. The possibilities and consequences of this salvation can only be realized in the progress of life.

The very name Methodist bears testimony to the fact that the origin of Methodism is to be found in a new experience and practice of christianity. Methodism in its origin is committed to no theory of the constitution of the church or ministerial order or to any external condition of entering the divine kingdom. It aimed to be a community of those who possess and live a life made possible only by the indwelling of the spirit of Christ.

So far as creedal statements are concerned, Methodism has never formulated a creed, or even attempted such a thing. Individuals in the Methodist church have made such attempts. Mr. Wesley gave the Methodists twenty-five articles of faith, taken from those of the Angelican church. But in these there was nothing new, except his omissions.

That there is a demand at present for a new statement of Christian truth, cannot be doubted. This demand is not universal, but is widespread. Nor is it any longer confined to those who cannot accept many of the statements of orthodox theology, but is now being voiced by many of the most devout and faithful men of the church. What the future history of the church shall be will depend largely upon the manner in which it meets this demand. It is suicidal to refuse to go forward.

While human nature does not change in its essentials, our understanding of it does change. Witness the change in the educational methods. These changes have been made to meet the needs of the child mind, as these are brought to us through a better understanding of the child nature. There is no more reason why a church should not change its statement of religious truth than there is why a school should not change its methods or its statements of scientific truth.

The position of the church today is a trying one. The world has outgrown its old belief about many things and is disposed to question all things. So long as the church does not lay claim to infinite knowledge and wisdom, it is no discredit to her to change her statements of truth so as to conform them to the growing knowledge of the time.

Political creeds have been, and still need to be, revised. Doctrines of social science are modified by the growth of knowledge and changed conditions. It is foolish to attempt to meet the religious needs with the methods and statements of doctrine of past centuries. The church has tried long enough to meet the growing demands of this age with the old theories. Not that sin is other than sin now, or that man's need of salvation is not as great now as in the past. One evidence of the life of a tree is that it casts away all of its old leaves and produces new ones; so one evidence of the life and vigor of the church is in its ability to produce a new statement of old truth that shall be more comprehensive and accord more nearly with the nature of both man and religion. Methodism repudiated the doctrine of man's infallibility. Having done this in the past, she cannot now set up a creed as infallible which creed is the product of fallible men.

So far as the present articles of faith in the Methodist discipline are concerned, they do not now, and never did, contain some of the essential doctrinal beliefs of the Methodist church. The present position of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, is a unique one in this—that it is the only body of Methodists, and as for that, the only one of the great religious denominations that stands committed by its law-making body to an effort to put its doctrinal beliefs into a modern statement. Just what this statement will emit and what it will add we cannot now say. But if those who are now committed to it are permitted to complete the work we shall have a statement that will command the attention and confidence of thinking people, who now find themselves out of accord with much of orthodox teaching.

A correct statement of scripture teaching, couched in modern terms, would show that a much larger percent of our population are now Christian than are supposed to be. Such a statement would remove existing prejudices from many minds and make them friendly to the church, as they already are to the real kingdom of Christ. It would stimulate the growth of the spirit and practice of brotherhood by removing artificial barriers that have been set up. It would recognize the essential brotherhood of the race, and help on its actual realization. The church has everything to gain and nothing to lose by a new statement of doctrine. It is not intended to formulate a cast iron statement that shall be crowded into the minds of people whether they will or no. But to put forth a simple, yet comprehensive statement of religious truth as the church sees it now. This is to be subject to further modification and change, as the change of conditions and growth of knowledge shall make necessary a church claiming a divine call to preach the gospel to "Every Creature" cannot longer hold a creed that does not embrace the race.

We face conditions that demand a better and more correct statement of Christian truth. When the people of Christ's time refused to accept the larger interpretation put upon their scriptures by Christ, and rejected the larger view of the divine kingdom presented by Him, He declared that the "Kingdom of God should be taken from them and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof." We are come to a time when we face a like alternative. The opportunity is before us, the demand is upon us. To refuse or fail will result in others doing the work we ought to do, while we lose our place and usefulness in the world.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS

It is no longer necessary to have wedding invitations and the like engraved.

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COMPANIES GOOD AND BAD

Few Stand Examination of Conduct.

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to Report on Insurance Payments.

(From yesterday's Chronicle.)

The widespread interest in the settlement of San Francisco conflagration losses is evident from the number of inquiries on the subject continually coming to the newspapers, banks, business men and officials in this city. All over the country the people wish to know what companies have dealt fairly and those which have "welched."

The Chamber of Commerce is having a report concerning the companies prepared, but it will not be ready for weeks. A superabundance of caution is manifested in the compilation of the data furnished by policy holders for the foundation of this report. Sufficient evidence has been supplied for at least a partial statement about the companies, but Professor Whitney, who is employed by the Chamber of Commerce to attend to this matter, prefers to avoid haste, and there is no certainty as to when his work will be finished and the document issued.

The standing of each company is sufficiently well known, however, to permit the passing of judgment at this time. In the list here given the companies are grouped according to their merits. At the very top of the roll of those which have acted in a manner deserving of praise from the start are the Aetna of Hartford and the London and Liverpool and Globe. These two companies have earned the highest commendation from insurance men, as well as from the public. The only adverse criticism uttered by managers of rival companies is that they have been too liberal. They did not want even 1 per cent for cash, to which no exception would have been taken by claimants, but gave checks for the full amount found due immediately upon adjustment. Some of the other dollar-for-dollar companies have at times done the same, but with the Aetna and Liverpool and London and Globe full payments, with no discount for cash, has been invariable.

The California, a San Francisco company, is also deserving of the very highest commendation.

Trustworthy Companies.

Aetna of Hartford.
Liverpool and London and Globe.
California of San Francisco.
Hartford of Hartford (which includes the New York Underwriters).
Royal of Liverpool.
Queen of America.
Home of New York.
Continental of New York.
Connecticut of Hartford.
Scottish Union and National of Edinburgh and London.
Springfield Fire and Marine of Massachusetts.
German-American of New York.
German-Alliance of New York.
Phoenix of Hartford.
New Hampshire of Manchester, N. H.
New Zealand of New Zealand.
American of Newark, N. J.
Glens Falls of New York.
Citizens of St. Louis.
Mercantile Fire and Marine of Boston.
St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul, Minn.
American Central of St. Louis.
Teutonia of New Orleans.
Providence-Washington of Providence, R. I.
Niagara of New York.
London Assurance of London.
Insurance Company of North America.
Alliance of Philadelphia.
Michigan Fire and Marine of Detroit, Mich.
Sun of London.
Atlas of London.
Manchester Assurance.
Law Union and Crown of London.
Union of London.
North British and Mercantile of London.
Norhern of London.
Phoenix of London.
Pelican of New York.
Pennsylvania of Philadelphia.
Northwestern National of Milwaukee.
Security of New Haven.

Those Which Ask Discounts.

There are some shades of difference between the companies in the above list, but even the least worthy of them is regarded as reliable. The Royal of Liverpool and its American mate, the Queen, as well as the Continental and Home, have been practically paying in full, only now and then taking a small discount for cash. The German American and German Alliance, the Citizens of St. Louis, Niagara, Hartford, Insurance Company of North America, Atlas, Law Union and Crown, Scottish Union and National, Union of London, Glens Falls and some others have taken 2 per cent for cash. A discount of 1 per cent for the sixty days allowed for payment has been asked by the Connecticut and the Northern of London. The Teutonia of New Orleans has been taking from 2 to 5 per cent. The Providence-Washington wants 5 per cent off. The Niagara and the London Assurance are reported to have developed a disposition lately to scale down as much as 10 per cet cent, but their general record is good so far. The Springfield Fire and Marine does not pay until the end of the sixty-day period generally. The German-American, German-Alliance, Phoenix of Hartford and New Hampshire, all represented in one agency, had earthquake clauses in their policies, but paid claimants regardless of these clauses, which they might have set up as a defense had they wished to act like the Williamsburg City and several of the English companies. The Phoenix of Hartford has distinguished itself since the disaster by eliminating the earthquake clause from its policy form.

In the Doubtful List.

There are some companies which are neither wholly good nor bad, and which can only be classed as doubtful. There are also a few which, on account of conflicting statements concerning them, must also be put in the doubtful list. The London and Lancashire and the companies connected with it were in the high dollar-for-dollar class for a long time, but their adjusting methods changed and they got a bad reputation. They are now trying to regain their former prestige, and are said to be acting very well toward their policy holders, taking only from 2 to 5 per cent off for cash, instead of trying to scale claims down from 10 to 25 per cent. This recent repentance, however, does not entitle the London and Lancashire, the Orient and State to be enrolled at this time among the saints. They now hope to have the Hibernia Bank withdraw the stamp of disapproval which it placed on them, as after the bank sent out a notice concerning them, they mended their ways. The doubtful companies are:

London and Lancashire of Liverpool (which includes the English-American Underwriters).
State of Liverpool.
Orient of Hartford.
Assurance of America.
British America of Toronto.
Western of Toronto.
British American of New York.
Royal Exchange of London.
National of Hartford (including the Colonial Underwriters).
Federal of New Jersey.
Franklin of Philadelphia.
Phenix of Brooklyn.
Philadelphia Underwriters.
Westchester of New York.
Agricultural of Watertown, N. Y.
Sven of Sweden.
Camden of New Jersey.
Union of Philadelphia.

Some Want Time.

The British America and Western of Toronto and the British American of New York, all under the same management, are said to be willing to pay in full, if given time. They offer one-and one-third on July 1, 1907, or will settle now for 87½ per cent. The Royal Exchange of London began well, but the example of other companies probably affected it, and it went into the shaving line, making settlements at 85 or 90 per cent. Perhaps it ought to be put in the list of unreliables, but for the present it may have a place on the doubtful roll. The National of Hartford claims that, on policies amounting to $2,208,064.50, it has paid $2,070,080.37, an average of 94 per cent. This is quite a good showing, if true, but there has been considerable complaint about this company from policy holders. The policies of the Philadelphia Underwriters are guaranteed by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, an unreliable concern, and also by the Insurance Company of North America, a dollar-for-dollar concern, and between the two this home gets into the doubtful column, instead of the unreliable list. In the final scrutiny some of the other names among the doubtful may be put in the unreliable category. The Assurance of America, it is said, will discontinue business in California. It is spoken of as both bad and good, and an opinion on it may be deferred. The Svea has been manifesting a strong tendency to cut, and may eventually have to be added to the string of unreliable companies. The same may be said of the Franklin, which at times has informed policy holders that it could not pay more than 75 per cent, but which has caused some doubt as to its disposition by paying some claimants 90 per cent and settling with some in full. The Phenix of Brooklyn has pursued a wavering course, and final judgment concerning it must be reserved.

As to the Camden and the Union of Philadelphia it should be stated that they did not do a direct business here, and the facts as to how they have been meeting claims are not yet at hand. The Agricultural has been paying from 75 to 98 per cent.

Unreliable Companies.

Some of the companies listed as unreliable are solvent, and able to pay their debts in full, and these are regarded as the meanest of the unsafe tribe. Others are unfortunate in not having a sufficiency of money, and policy holders have been disposed to treat them with leniency. Among the unreliable concerns are companies which boldly declare in other parts of the country that they are paying their San Francisco liabilities fairly and fully, thus adding the sin of lying to their other offenses. The roll of untrustworthy companies is as follows:

Commercial Union of London.
Commercial Union of New York.
Alliance of London.
Palatine of London.
Norwich Union of Norwich, England.
Indemnity of New York.
Williamsburgh City of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Caledonian of Edinburgh (including the Scotch Underwriters).
Caledonian American of New York.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.
Prussian National of Stettin, Germany.
Queen City of Sioux Falls, S. D.
Austin Fire of Austin, Texas.
Hanover of New York.
Northwestern Fire and Marine of Minneapolis.
Aachen and Munich of Germany.
Hamburg-Bremen of Hamburg, Germany.
Transatlantic of Hamburg, Germany.
North German of Hamburg.
North German of New York (which is now using a new name, the Cosmopolitan of New York).
Rhine and Moselle of Germany.
Austrian Phoenix of Vienna, Austria.
Germania of New York.
Atlanta-Birmingham (which is now operating under the name of the Prudential of West Virginia).
Calumet of Chicago.
Concordia of Milwaukee, Wis.
Milwaukee Mechanics' of Milwaukee.
Delaware of Philadelphia.
Dutchess of New York.
Eagle Fire of New York.
Franklin of Philadelphia.
German of Freeport (which includes the German National of Chicago).
German of Peoria.
Girard of Philadelphia.
Globe and Rutgers of New York.
Rochester German of Rochester, N. Y.
Nassau of Brooklyn, N. Y.
New Brunswick of New Jersey.
National Union of Pittsburg, Pa.
Buffalo German of Buffalo, N. Y.
New York Fire of New York.
North River of New York.
Spring Garden of Philadelphia.
United Firemen's of Philadelphia.
American of Philadelphia.
American of Boston.
Security of Baltimore.
Traders' of Chicago.

Going Out of Business.

The Security of Baltimore and the Traders' have gone into the hands of receivers. The American of Boston, which is settling for 40 cents on the dollar, will not attempt to do business again, it is understood. The same is said of the American of Philadelphia, which is winding up at 50 cents on the dollar. The New York Fire is settling at 40 cents on the dollar, and promises to retire. The managers of the North German of New York have formed a new company—the Cosmopolitan—and propose to abandon the old and to pay San Francisco policy holders 25 or 30 cents on the dollar. The Atlanta-Birmingham men ran away without adjusting losses, and this company has paid nothing. It is to be merged into the Prudential and West Virginia. The Calumet is practically bankrupt, and has made no payment so far.

The Commercial Union of London, the Commercial Union of New York, the Palatine and the Alliance of London are represented by one agency, and all have an earthquake clause in their policies. The local manager announced after the conflagration that if they paid at all they would pay on a dollar-for-dollar basis, but they are paying only 50 cents on the dollar to some policy holders and only 75 cents to the others, 75 cents being their highest offer. The Norwich Union, Indemnity and Williamsburgh City are doing the same, and plead the earthquake clause as their reason for taking one-half or one-quarter off the face value of policies. The Williamsburgh City tries to confuse people by stating that it is paying practically in full on its old policies, containing no earthquake clause, but it is to be judged by its action on the policy form which it now uses in its regular business.

The Caledonian of Edinburgh, which controls the Caledonian American, is able to pay in full, but harasses policy holders and offers from 80 to 85 per cent. The Fire Association of Philadelphia gives from 75 to 90 cents.

The Prussian National, the Queen City and the Austin of Texas profess to be financially unable to pay more than 75 cents. The Northwestern Fire and Marine also has a 75-cent limit.

The Aachen and Munich pays from 70 to 90, doing as much shaving as it can, and the Hamburg-Bremen gives 75. Both are able to pay in full. The other German companies have wholly denied liability.

The Germania of New York, which has abundant resources, has drawn much criticism on itself by its treatment of San Francisco policy holders, from all of whom it exacts a discount of from 10 to 25 per cent.

The Milwaukee Mechanics, operating under the safety fund law of Wisconsin, has set aside only enough to pay 70 per cent to its San Francisco claimants. The Dutchess has been giving 25 and 30 cents, the Eagle 75 cents, the German of Freeport 60, the German of Peoria 50, Delaware 75, Hanover 85, Rochester German 85 and 90, Girard 70 and 75, Globe and Rutger 75, Nassau as low as 50, New Brunswick 70 and 75, Buffalo German 75 to 85, North River 40 to 75.

The Spring Garden can pay in full, but has allowed only from 60 to 70 per cent to policy holders. The United Firemen's pays 80, but occasionally goes beyond 90.

The National Union of Pittsburg is owned by steel magnates and multimillionaires, who have permitted it to become discredited here.

The Equitable Fire and Marine of Rhode Island did only a reinsurance business for the Fireman's Fund, and so does not treat with policy holders. The old Fireman's Fund and Home Fire and Marine are negotiating with their policy holders, and a satisfactory settlement may be reached.

KAISER READS THE LIST.

Popular Vote Taken in Germany Recently for Twelve Greatest Men.

The German nation ha rsecently taken a summer holiday from its usual seriousness and voted on the question who are the twelve greatest men in the fatherland. The result contains surprises for people in other lands.

The list begins naturally with the Emperor. The second choice is Gerhart Hauptmann, the dramatist, who is practically to be considered as the popular choice for first place, since the Emperor's position was a passed foregone conclusion. Imagine any English-speaking nation selecting a playwright as a national figure.

Robert Koch, the scientist, is third, and his position in the list is much more comprehensive. Ernst Haeckel and Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, who have added to the scientific reputation of their country, are the fourth or fifth selections in the list.

The sixth name is candidly confessed even in Germany to be the result of great popularity rather than real fame. This is the present chancellor of the empire, E. Prince von Buelow, who has so far done little to reflect any great renown on his country, although he is immensely popular with his compatriots.

Seventh and eighth are both names high in German art. They are Max Klinger, the painter and sculptor, and Richard Strauss, who has been selected to represent music.

August Bebel, the socialist, and Count Haesler, who is high in the military affairs of the country, are the ninth and tenth in this mighty twelve. The eleventh niche was awarded to Ernst von Behring, the physician and scientist, who has accomplished so much in the investigation of diphtheria and other infectious diseases.

The last of the list carried the public back to the realms of art again, and Reinhold Begas, the sculptor, was chosen.

TERSE COMMENT.

Mrs. Bryan's refusal to talk for publication may merely be based on the notion that one of that kind in the family is enough.

In case of his election to the presidency, Mr. Bryan could do much worse than offer Roger Sullivan the portfolio of war.

To express it in the simplified manner, Mr. Jerome appears to have contracted the habit of going off half cockt.

The agitation for spelling reform doesn't seem to have affected the demand for spellbinders.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that it intends to investigate the flea. Another case of scientists going to the dogs.

About this time Tammany Leader Murphy is discovering how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless mayor.

Mr. Hobson has expressed the opinion that Mr. Bryan is the greatest man in the United States, but it must be remembered that Mr. Hobson is young and has great hopes.

SENSIBLE REVIVAL

Doctrine That Is Being Preached by the Best People of Fresno.

There are all kinds of revivals, religious, moral and temperance, but today the chief interest seems to be in a revival for good health, and it seems to be in the Mi-o-na doctrine that has the most adherents in Fresno. Wipe out indigestion and stomach troubles by using Mi-o-na tablets and most of the misery and ill health would be blotted out of existence.

Indigestion and stomach weakness cause headache, back ache, nervousness, debility, sleeplessness, pains in the side and limbs, poor appetite and a general unhealthy state. Take one little Mi-o-na tablet before each meal for a few days and you will soon find that life is filled with joy and health, that eating is a pleasure and food does not cause distress, and that your digestive organs have become so strengthened that you can almost be credited with the digestion of an ostrich.

A large box of Mi-o-na stomach tablets is sold for 50c by the San Joaquin Drug Company, and it is so successful and reliable in curing indigestion and all stomach troubles, with the exception of cancer of the stomach, that they sell it under an absolute guarantee that the money will be refunded unless it does all that is claimed for it.

COUNSEL WITH YOUNG MEN

Congregational Pastor Spoke of Present Day Work.

Opportunities Which May Be Availed of By Those Who Realize Them.

To make the church a rallying ground for young men is one of the departments of work to which the Rev. Charles N. Queen, the new pastor of the Congregational church, has devoted much effort during his years of service in pastoral endeavor. It is a hobby with him and as much has been one of the mediums of the success which has made him a strong man in California Congregationalism.

In beginning the work of building up the Fresno church, Mr. Queen has begun by devoting especial attention to this important feature of church life and, apparently, it will not be his fault if the young men are not attracted to the church and given inducements to participate in the church activities.

Last evening Mr. Queen gave as a prelude to his sermon a short address, "A Word With Young Men." He spoke as follows:

"We are living in the world's best age. There are plenty who do not think so, but I want you to think so and act accordingly. Before you die with old age you will accept the statement, and should you die before old age catches you, it may be for the reason that you have not had faith in the times in which you have lived.

"This is your time—your opportunity. It may be good or bad, that makes no difference, it is your time. You cannot live a hundred years ago. The past is gone forever. You cannot live a hundred years hence. You must live now or never. If you want to be immortal you must do something now that will live.

Things That Count.

"Industry and economy always count. The chances for young men to climb into successful careers have always been good, and were never better than just now. Environments change; schemes of enterprise change; social conditions change; almost everything changes with every turn of time, but industry and economy are never below par and they count.

"The bottom of the ladder is a great bug-a-boo to many. There is a withdrawing from humble, menial service. The great John V. Farwell sent his son to college and when he returned set him to sweeping out the office. Most young men are looking and longing for the top of the ladder while they attempt nothing whereby they may ascend the ladder. The man who carries his head among the stars while his feet are on the ground will see the day of his humiliation. Men must work. Talent and genius are meaningless unless they are set to work. Industry and frugality, labor and economy, are productive of results. Their pathway may lead through hard places, but they will overcome the hard things and adorn their subjects with well earned crowns.

Opportunities Plentiful.

"The evil notion is abroad that young men are not given a fair chance. At least that is what many of the young men are thinking. That is tramp theology. Opportunties are as thick as beetles under the arc lights. You can't walk without treading upon them. They fly about; they light on your back; they strike you in the face; they obstruct the walk; they call attention to you in a thousand different ways.

"No opportunities? If your eyes are not wise and you cannot see opportunities, make a few for yourself. Show yourself resourceful and that you are able to take care of yourself. It is dangerous to sit about waiting for something to turn up. It might be a long while about it.

"I met a young man the other day who thought the world owed him a living. Perhaps it does; but it is apt to cost 100 per cent of the debt to collect it. I wonder if this old world owes any one of us as much as we owe it? I am certain that it owes us no more. Paul's creed was, 'I am debtor.'

All Men Are Debtors.

To all the centuries of history, and of invention, and of government, and of religion, every man is a debtor; and it will take him the most of a very busy life reaching into the silverlocked period when the stars of eternity begin to show through the skies of time, to pay an infinitesimal part of the debt. This world owes you a living? Be sure it is not the workhouse or the penitentiary or the gibbet. Pensioners should not talk about what the world owes them. Consult an oculist and see if you cannot discover the defects of vision embarrassing your manhood and future prosperity. You will never be able to pay the cost debt of paternal love and service invested in you, much less the entire world for its generous contributions.

"Look this way. There is a difference between the man who elevates himself with industry, frugality and service to humanity, and the man who is elevated by a hangman. Both are object lessons—but the good Lord deliver us from the latter! Do not choose a way unless you know it is the right way. In it there must be honesty; there must be integrity; there must be industry and economy; there must be labor and frugality.

How Men Are Selected.

"The vast body of the young manhood of the land is sick in mind and spirit, saying nothing of physical conditions. Now, when business concerns call for men, they make some very fine distinctions—and the pity of the matter is that many a young man wonders why he was turned down. He consoles himself with thinking that it was all because he had no pull. That was not it. When you call at the fruit store to buy an apple you want a sound one; all others are passed by.

"Just so when a business concern goes into the labor market for a young man a sound one is looked out. If the marks of dissipation appear; if the man is wrong in his habits, attention is at once directed to another. If the business concern is a great institution employing many men, the screen through which all applicants pass may seem to you to be lacking in sympathy but it is not lacking in business acumen. And the moral and spiritual values of a man enterinto this discrimination with more nicety and effectiveness that young men ordinarly calculate. Nobody is paying for bad habits, if he knows it. Railroads, department stores, many manufacturing institutions, commerce, government, education, every walk of life is calling for moral and spiritual soundness as well as physical soundness.

Faith an Essential.

"Young men make a great mistake in sneering at faith. Man was made for faith and it is faith that holds human society together. Men must believe in men. When faith decays and human trustfulness goes to rot, anarchy flourishes. The sphere of the home and the church, together with the Christian college, the sphere of all moral and religious institutions, is that the mental, moral and spiritual ills of the times may be corrected. eW are in the world as an integral part. We cannot get on without the fellowship of others. We cannot fellowship where we cannot trust. We must believe in men. If we do not, business fails; prosperity ceases; growth wanes; human sympathy declines; happiness is imperiled, and society perishes.

"Faith it is that binds earth to heaven. And when I say faith I do not mean the subscription to some creedal form, however good it may be. I mean faith in that concrete form that binds man to man. When men can trust men; when thye can sympathize, believe and love men, then comes about a relation kindred to the heavens. It is faith, pure simple faith of man in humanity that makes man immortal. Lament the day when any young man decries faith, for then you know he is turning his back upon God.

Fresno's Advantages.

"Fresno is well equipped with institutions which are for the moral and intellectual good of its young men. It is well supplied with churches, every one of which is the young man's best friend. It has its public library and Young Men's Christian association reaching out toward him. Every young man knows these are his friends and helpers. If he refuses and denies them for any reason he falls into error.

"This is not the first time such advice has been offered, but with all my heart I offer it again. Some one has said: 'The young man who will not listen to good advice needs to be put into the hands of a receiver.' Fall into line, young men, with the Christian activities of the community, and into line with all that is good, manly and upright."

Next Sunday evening Mr. Queen promises a few words with young women.

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS

Rev. Peck Criticises Police Commisioners.

Have Business Dealings With Notorious Law Breakers—Gambling Joints Flourishing.

At the Methodist Episcopal church, last evening, Rev. Harcourt W. Peck addressed the Federated Trades Council and unions of this city. It was the pastor's last sermon, and the theme chosen in reference to the guests, was: "Jesus the Carpenter."

Before entering upon the main topic of his sermon, Rev. Peck spoke direct to the labor men. "The elections are close at hand," he said. "Have a care that you select the best men to sit at the head of affairs. The interests of all Fresno is in your hands. You and the men you represent can sway its destiny; either for good or evil. I do not believe of politics in religion, but I do believe of religion in politics. It is for you to decide who shall be elected. It is the vote of labor that turns the balance. Get together and see that the best men are elected. Choose men that will abide by their word, men who are morally strong, who will not back down from their better convictions for personal gain. Men who are Christians, whose mode of living has been Christian, and whose high standard is beyond reproach.

"Let a fair day's wage have a fair day's work, and vice versa. Be just as honest in giving a full day's work as you are persistent in drawing a full day's pay. Be careful that you treat your employer just as fairly as you expect to be treated.

"And in reference to the coming election and the choosing of the best men for office, I have been investigating. Have had a most capable man working with me, and not only co-operating, but adding greatly to what I, myself, have found out, and more than this, have had it confirmed by the police.

"Beloved, look to your homes! They are in great danger for pitfalls are on either hand to devour your children, especially your boys. There are fourteen gambling places in this city of Fresno, hells, wherein your sons are apt to fall. A police commissioner is agent for one of these to the property owners. Sounds nice, don't it? Nevertheless, it is so, and the fact has been confirmed. Another police commissioner has a most notorious man as tenant. A man well known in the red light district. Think of it! Yet these are the men you have helped put in office. Think well before you vote this fall. Look up the moral character of the man you're voting for. Protect your homes!"

Mr. Peck commended the stand taken by the Republican for a clean town, and against the scheme for a return of protected morality.

Rev. Peck then turned to his sermon. He opened by saying that in many respects he sympathized with the Socialists. "The Socialist will tell you," he said, "that Jesus was the first Socialist. From every side men are turning their eyes toward the Carpenter, for his is the only religion that cannot be detached from its founder. We cannot be Christians until we come in contact with Christ.

"The trouble nowadays is too much 'every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.' What we want is more sympathy between the classes, more sympathy between each other. There is not enough 'working for others.'

"The Christian religion stimulates ambition. It causes one to rise beyond what his ancestors were. If you have not the ambition to climb above what your father and mother were, there is nothing in you. Maybe you can't climb as high as others, but climb as high as you can. No man has a right to commit moral suicide or intellectual suicide. He should give more to the world than he takes out of it, and thereby ever go forward. Render unto your fellow men the best things you can give them and you'll find you'll get a great deal more in return."

Rev. Peck then spoke at some length on the place given to woman in the Christian religion, the only religion in which she was treated better than a dog. He told how the women of other religions were treated and contrasted her with the woman of Christian countries.

Before the spelling craze struck the country, Grover Cleveland was in the habit of simplifying his messages by liberally besprinkling them with capital Is.

The latest discovery made by the doctors is that angel cake is full of microbes, but as the chief function of microbes is to make angels, the cake appears to be properly named.

—Washington Post.

Now Congressman Lafean comes forward with the statement that he expended $2.60 for campaign expenses. Nearly all the candidates this year are trying to make themselves look like bargains to the voters.

WORSHIPS GOD OF BESTIALITY

Thus Dr. Boyd Characterizes Tenderloin Re-openers.

A Craven Mayor Has Taken a Back Somersault, He Says.

Rev. Dr. Boyd of the First Presbyterian church preached last night on "The Masonic Law in Modern Life," being a sermon on the first commandment with application to the present moral condition of Fresno, with particular reference to the city administration change of front on the social evil question.

Said Dr. Boyd in part:

"Every man has a God. There is a center, a motive, a duty somewhere, a shrine—something which man worships. It has been said that when he dethrones God he deifies and worships himself. There are men today of whom it may be said that they worship themselves with all their heart and with all their strength and themselves only do they serve. The moment a man gets out of touch with God and loses the vision of Him who says, 'I am the Lord, thy God,' he puts something else in the place of God.

"Think of the Gods of the heathen, as mentioned in the Bible-Moloch-Mammon-Baal. The worship of Moloch was the descent of man into the awful realm of cruelty, that of Mammon debased its devotees to the lust which dreams that power lurks in possession, while that of Baal took men through the depths of bestiality and impurity. Moloch, Mammon and Baal were the gods of the heathen, and these are the very gods men are worshiping to this hour. They go by other names in this cultured twentieth century, yet the world is crowded with idolators who worship them. In the great cities today are hundreds of men who are offering human sacrifices to the Moloch of their lustful cruelty—the sweatshops, child-labor, the white slaves. Such care not how many die in the struggle so long as the base cravings of their hearts are satisfied.

"'Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.' Mammon was the Syrian god of riches. He is the god of money. It needs but few words to make any man feel that we are now touching on the grave peril of our commercial life. It is amazing to what lengths a man will go to get and keep money. There is a story of a California miner who riveted his belt about him, that held his gold, that it might not be taken from him. In a shipwreck off the Isthmus he could not release himself from the belt of gold, and was carried by its weight to his death. 'Now did he have the gold, or did the gold have him?' asks Mr. Ruskin. It is always fine when a man has an abundance of money, there is a hope that he will use it well. But when the tables are turned and the money has the man, then there is the saddest of tragedies. Money will never use a man well. It will drive him to his death. If he has it and uses it, then it may be a blessing to him.

"Great numbers of men worship Baal, the god of bestiality. Witness our own city. What means the reopening of the red light district? A craven mayor who makes of the denizens of that district a spectacle for men and angels, who has declared over and over again that it should never be reopened during his administration, has now changed his policy, has taken another somersault, this time backwards, and through his chief announces that he refuses to enforce the law which he has taken a solemn oath to enforce—that he will give protection and favor to the most damnable vice and to the criminals who practice it. Is this his god? Who are his abettors? Those business men whose moral characters are so base that they have demanded the restoration of the reign of vice and crime that they may thereby enrich their coffers. Baal worshippers.

"Thus does a law that was given by the sovereign of the universe thirty-five centuries ago to restrain the lusts and passions of men find in our day the same class of law-breakers as in the day when it was first given men who have substituted false gods for the only living and true God. Thus does this ancient law, which has never been annulled, find present day application in our midst. My friend, what is your God? To what is your life devoted? If your answer indicates anything that puts God into the background, then in the name of heaven and your safety, 'Break down every idol, cast out every foe,' and let the God who will be, who is, who was, be your God."

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REGISTER!

If you do not register today, you may register tomorrow; and if not then, you may register the next day. But if you are not registered before the close of the books on Wednesday, Sept. 26, you lose your vote. Transfers of registration from one precinct to another are permitted until October 11, but only in case of those originally registered before Sept. 26.

THE VOTING HABIT.

Perhaps you don't care much who is elected this year. There is no acute issue of principles; most of the candidates on both tickets are good men, and in the few cases where one or the other is not, the result is probably a foregone conclusion without your vote. Whoever is elected, the country can stand it, and you individually will probably not be much affected. Therefore you don't care particularly whether you are registered or not, or, if you are registered, some candidate will have to pay for a carriage, on election day, to hale you with the other bad citizens to the polls.

But stop a minute. This election does more make more difference than you think, as you will realize before election. And even if it did not, the habit of voting is an extremely important one to keep up. It is too easy to fall into indifference. If the general public can be lashed into interest in its own affairs only under stress of great issues, it means that in normal times we shall be ruled by an oligarchy of politicians, who will utilize these times to intrench themselves impregnably against emergencies. This is not far from the case now, and it will be the universal rule unless we arouse ourselves. That means take an interest in every election, at least to the extent of voting intelligently. Government will never quite get away from the hands of the people so long as they keep their hold on the reins. But it is dangerous to let go, even on level ground with a straight road ahead.

GOOD LAW—BAD SENSE.

Doubtless the Appellate court was right in sustaining Judge Conley's right to grant a new trial in the Amer case on account of the "gross error" of the district attorney in referring, as if it were significant, to the most significant fact in the case. For it is the law that the failure of a defendant to offer his explanation of damaging circumstances is not a ground even for suspicion. It is also the law that a jury will not notice this omission of the defendant to testify, unless somebody mentions it to them, but that, if it is once mentioned to them, nothing whatever can restore them to a state of mind in which they can deliver just judgment. All those absurdities being the law, it was incumbent on the court, as the sponsor and guardian of the law, to decree in accordance therewith.

But not all the laws and precedents in Christendom can make an unreasonable thing reasonable. Neither can fine-spun theories how the human mind ought to operate much affect the manner in which it does operate. In dealing with juries, we have to do with the common mind, dealing with common facts and motives in the common, natural way. If there is any artificial process of ratiocination more appropriate to legal procedure, its exercise must be left to the artificially trained minds of lawyers. The juror is likely to have little enough mind, even if he is permitted to use it, and if he is compelled, instead, to use other mental processes laid down for him in a book, he will have no mind at all. Now, the failure of a defendant to testify does have significance. It is one of the circumstances added to the otherwise conclusive direct testimony, that make it certain that former Treasurer Amer is guilty. The custodian of trust funds who can not produce those funds is guilty of embezzlement, unless he can account for their disappearance in some other way. And the burden of accounting for them is on him. This is not law, but it is good sense and good justice.

And on general principles, our law ought to make every defendant, at least on his final trial, after having been held by a finding of probable cause at the preliminary trial, to take the stand and submit to cross-examination. If he is guilty, it is quite right that knowledge of that fact should be extorted from him, or obtained from any possible source. Such an examination can not hurt an innocent man, and a guilty man has no right to be protected against injury by it. The preliminary examination, in which the defendant could either be exempt from testifying, or be permitted to be examined by the magistrate secretly, would be a sufficient safeguard against bringing trumped-up charges as a mere pretext for drag-net inquisition. All the actual rights of innocent persons could be preserved, without giving guilty persons their present unjust immunity from contributing to their own discovery.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The situation in Atlanta shows the new and soberer view of the Better South toward its most distressing problem. The sudden coincidence of a considerable number of brutal crimes by negroes had put Atlanta in a state of intense excitement, which very easily broke out in race riots among the rougher classes. There was the familiar story of indiscriminate mobbing of many innocent negroes for the crimes of a few guilty ones, and of wild rioting in the negro quarters. But the analogy stopped here. The officials and the better class of the population kept their heads. The rioting was confined to the roughs, who showed their true character by assailing each other and destroying the property of white men, when they found the negroes and their property no longer in reach. The police force did its duty and the militia was called out promptly and used vigorously. Meetings of leading citizens were called to uphold the cause of law and order and sustain the authorities. Every public utterance from any responsible source has been sane and law-abiding. The reputation of the city, as a community in which the rights of the innocent negro are as safe as the punishment of the guilty negro is certain—this is the standard to which public sentiment appeals. Negro dives and resorts of lawlessness are to be closed; negro influences for good are to be sustained and supported. If the best citizens of Atlanta can have their way, backed by all the police power of the city and state, no more innocent negroes will suffer, and the guilty negroes will get their punishment from the law. There is no hysterical defense of the right of lynching, but a stern resolve to maintain the law, for the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty.

This of course represents the new sentiment of the South at its best. Atlanta is a progressive, intelligent, highly civilized city, in which ideas and ideals develop rapidly and clearly. It is not to be expected that so fine a spirit will be shown everywhere, for some time yet. But it is to this standard of civilization that the whole South must come, and will come, as the leading men, who more in the South than elsewhere control public opinion, gradually grow in appreciation of the situation. The race problem is a heavy burden at best. Our ancestors brought it on us as a curse from which we shall never fully escape. Our descendants to the remotest generation will still be confronted with a problem to which there is no final solution except to turn back the wheels of history and undo the past. Much charity is called for in judging even the blunders and wrongs of men confronted with such a hopeless task. It is a case in which justice will not always work better than injustice and both are doomed eternally to failure. But justice will have to be preferred, because it is right, and the community which exercises justice will at least have the sense of justice and the respect of its neighbors for its reward. The city of Atlanta is setting a good example, under a trying test. May its influence go far!

PERSONAL MENTION.

E. L. Bair of Oakland is stopping at the Hughes.

Albert Burness of Bakersfield is at the Sequoia.

D. J. Mulcer of Calwa is at the Grand Central.

H. T. Jacobson of Selma is at the Grand Central.

James Hanna of Los Angeles is a guest at the Hughes.

C. C. Vanliew of Chico is in town. He is at the Hughes.

M. Brady and J. H. Weinberg of Fowler are at the Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Leake of Coalinga are guests at the Grand Central.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robinson of Madera are guests at the Grand Central.

C. C. Artle, a Porterville resident, is here on business. He is at the Ogle house.

W. E. Oddin of New York and G. G. Everett of Manhattan, Nev., are guests at the Hughes.

Charles Keane, N. A. Carman and H. J. Hammond, all of Sacramento, are registered at the Sequoia.

E. H. McKeany of Porterville is at the Grand Central. Mr. McKeany is district agent of the California Fruit Growers' exchange.

John McMahon, a well known railroad man of this place, who has been absent on business, is back and will resume his duties after completing his vacation.

Thomas E. Collins has left on a tour of the East. He will attend the Supreme Council of the Young Men's Institute as supreme delegate. The convention will have four delegates from each state and Mr. Collins has been selected as one of California's quartet. The convention will be held on the 25th of this month at Indianapolis, Indiana, and will be in session for several days. After finishing the work of his office, he will visit friends in Chicago, Kentucky, and other places, being absent for a couple of weeks.

JOY GOES TO TRIBUNE AS ITS NEW EDITOR

Al. C. Joy, who has been on the local staff of the Republican for the last five years, with the exception of a few brief periods, during one of which he was deputy city clerk, has severed his connection with the Republican to take the position of editor of the Tribune. First class newspaper ability, energy and large local acquaintance give him high qualifications for the position. Day work, with the appealing delight of fireside and slippers, influenced Joy strongly in making the change. Horace Brown, who has been editor of the Tribune, will take the business management.

DIED.

CASTRO—In Fresno, No. 1151 F street, Sept. 22, 1906, Mary Castro, a native of California, aged two years.
Funeral this morning at 9:30 from St. John's Catholic church.

FIRE VICTIMS WERE FOUND

Score of Bodies In Ruins of Lodging House.

Tossed Into Street By Great Earthquake, It Burned Immediately.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Another tragedy of the great fire has been brought to light through the finding of the remains of a score or more of bodies in the ruins of a lodging house at the corner of Fifth and Minna streets.

J. R. Armstrong, a contractor, made the grewsome find while clearing away debris which choked the thoroughfare. The lodging house, which was a four story frame building, was tossed bodily into Minna street in a heap by the earthquake, and immediately took fire. It is said that the fire south of Market street originated here.

Fifty people were in theplace at the time of the shake, only seven have been accounted for. Mrs. Murray, the landlady has never been seen or heard from, and itis thought that her remains are among those found. She is said to have a wealthy daughter residing in New York city, and a brother-in-law in Vallejo.

Armstrong positively identified a skeleton as that of a young man named Woods, who was employed as a machinist by the Risdon Iron Works.

DENVER DEPUTY SHERIFF ARRIVES FOR PRISONER

Leo Gibson Arrested In This City On Description Is An Old Offender.

Deputy Sheriff Baker arrived in town last evening from Denver, Col., to take charge of Leo Gibson, who was arrested from description by Deputy Sheriff McSwain last week.

Gibson is an old-timer, having served several sentences in Colorado the past few years. He is a meat dealer by trade and is wanted on a charge of larceny of $490. While at large in Colorado he gave Deputy Sheriff Baker a merry chase over the mountains. Baker followed close at his heels for over 150 miles, but through an accident to his horse lost him just on the point of capture.

He was traced to this state by means of a registered letter, and a full description was immediately sent to all the sheriffs.

Officer Swain was on the lookout and Gibson had been in town only a few hours when he was nabbed.

Baker will rest over a few days and be shown the city and surrounding country by the local officers.

TO FORM LEAGUE CLUBS AS CAMPAIGN FACTORS

First Will Be Organized At Clovis Next Friday Night.

A Republican League club will be organized at Clovis next Friday night. Officers and members of the Fresno club will visit the town for the purpose, and music, speeches and a whoop-up time will be the order. Among those who will go over from Fresno are H. E. Barbour, W. A. Sutherland, E. A. Williams, D. T. Ingersoll, J. W. Gearhart and possibly others.

It is the intention to organize League clubs in all the principal towns of the county so that they will become important factors in the campaign in the campaign in working up meetings and the like.

WOMAN DIED OF STARVATION

Found Wandering In Semi-Conscious ... Condition With Seven Year ... . Old Daughter. ... .

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 23.—Mrs. J. H. Chinn of Jackson, Amador county, who was picked up on the bank of China slough Saturday afternoon in a semi-conscious condition, died this morning. The woman's husband, who lives in Jackson, did not know where his wife was until notified by the police.

Mrs. Chinn had been to Grass Valley to visit relatives, but her movements since she reached Sacramento are not known. The physician who attended the woman declares she died from starvation and exposure. The woman when found was accompanied by her seven-year-old daughter. The child said they had had nothing but a little pop corn and a few peanuts to eat for two days.

BATTLE IS IMMINENT

Decisive Engagement Between Santo Domingo Government and Rebels Is Expected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—According to information which has reached Washington, from Santo Domingo, a battle between the government troops and the rebel forces is imminent, and the forthcoming engagement is expected to be a decisive one.

The contending forces are assembling in the vicinity of Monte Christo, where the battle is expected to be fought. It is said that should the government gain a victory over the rebels, it may putan end to the rebellion.

Restraining Order Modified.

NAPA, Sept. 23.—Judge Gesford has modified his temporary restaining order which he issued against the cement strikers as he thought it too broad. By this modification the men are allowed to board the cars and talk to the strike-breakers and endeavor to have them join the ranks of the strikers, but they are not allowed to use any form of intimidation to accomplish this end.

GUNBOAT REPORTED LOST.

MANILA, Sept. 24.—It is reported that the U. S. gunboat Helena has been lost off the Chinese coast. No particulars have been received.

The funeral of Louis Frinchaboy will be held this morning at 9 o'clock from the Catholic church with interment at Calvary cemetery.

WELTER WEIGHT FIGHT STOPPED BY POLICE

Governors of Kansas and Missouri Act In Concert In Stoppping Mill.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 23.—The twenty-round fight for the welter weight championship, scheduled to take place in a grove near here this afternoon, between Joe Walcott, the negro champion, and Billy Rhodes was prevented by the police.

It was intended to hold the fight at a point on the Kansas-Missouri state line, and only the interference of the governors of the two states prevented it from being pulled off according to scehdule. Governor Hoch ordered the Kansas sheriff to stop the fight and Governor Folk gave similar orders to the Missouri county officials. A crowd of 4000 persons had gathered for the event.

MANY WANT ANNEXATION

Disappointment At Havana Over Peace Prospects.

Fears Expressed That Any Settlement Will Not Be Permanent.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—All classes are now awaiting for the conditions, under which tranquility will likely be restored in Cuba, and keen disappointment is expressed on every side because of the likelihood of peace being brought about without American intervention. That the differences of the opposing factions could be reconciled was not generally believed to be possible until today, when it was announced that the Liberals and the insurgents had empowered a committee to represent them before the American mediators.

It is evident that the business interests of the island have no confidence in the ability of the Cubans to rule themselves, and now, when it appears too late, they are openly favoring forcible intervention and possibly annexation.

Secretary of War Taft is cognizant of this general opinion that peace cannot last unless it is enforced by an American army, but he considers that it is the duty of the United States to give the republic another chance, and believes that it would be bad policy for the United States to keep a force in Cuba longer than was required to supervise the laying down of arms. He said today that if the Liberals and Moderates harmonize their differences, the United States must regard the compact as made in good faith.

That peace will come as the result of the mediation of the United States is now believed by Cubans regardless of party affiliations, but whether it be on terms that will insure permanent tranquility is questioned.

Taft and Bacon spent Sunday in quietly receiving a few persons. Representatives of veterans and of diplomatic corps made brief visits. Senator Alfredo Zayas later met the mediators at the American legation and arranged for their first meeting with the insurgents and Liberals' committee tomorrow. All conferences hereafter will be held at the legation on account of its accessibility since most of the visitors to Taft and Bacon reside in Havana.

When the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers visited Morgan's villa at Mariano today, Taft significantly stated that he could give them no definite assurances of peace for the reason that terms had not been put forward. This statement was in response to an expression from Cayatan De Ayala, the Spanish minister that the world expected the United States to settle the turmoil on such generous conditions as to maintain the integrity of the republic.

Concerning the reported preparations Saturday night for the transportation of marines and bluejackets by rail to Camp Columbia, Secretary Taft said today: "The United States forces are under my orders. I have given no orders for them to land and not a man shall land until I give such an order."

It now appears that Acting Secretary of the Interior Montalvo ordered the trains prepared in anticipation of the possible landing of a supply of quartermaster's supplies at the wharf. The captain of the port gave color to the report abtt they had been placed there in readiness for the landing of men. The stores consiste of tent floorings, poles, pegs, water barrels an 150,000 rounds of ammunition.

JAPANESE WAS A DENTIST.

Could Pull Teeth With His Fingers and Won the Dollar.

The street fakir who was selling cement near the steps of the court house, stood behind a little table on which was conspicuously displayed the sign: "A box of this cement given free to anybody who can break any of these apart."

There were spools, blocks of wood, and other articles that had been cemented together, and most of them bore marks of having been struggled with by persons with grimy hands in vain attempts to wrench them apart.

A swarthy little fellow who had stopped in front of the fakir's stand pointed to a round peg that appeared to have been dipped in the cement and driven into a good-sized chunck of wood, and asked him what would be the reward for pulling it out.

"If you con pull that out," said the peddler, "I'll give you a silver dollar."

The peg projected a little more than a quarter of an inch above the block.

The swarthy little fellow placed his left hand upon the block to hold it down, took the peg between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand, and pulled it with apparent ease, a portion of the wood coming away with it.

"Great Scott!" gasped the man behind the table. "What are you?"

"Me Japanese dentist," replied the little fellow, pocketing the silver dollar and walking away with a grin on his face.—London Telegraph.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Rev. W. J. McNab, supreme chancellor of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association, died today.

FRESNO WON IN SEA OF MUD

Score Was One to Nothing Against Portland.

In Five Inning Game at Seattle Neither Side Scored.

PORTLAND, Sept. 23—Fresno won the game in a sea of mud. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Portland	000 00—0	5	2	
Fresno	000 01—1	4	1	

Batteries: Califf and Donohue; McGregor and Hogan.

SEATTLE, Sept. 23.—Seattle won the first game of a double-header today from San Francisco, by hitting Welch hard. Garvin was in perfect form, holdin San Francisco down to four hits. The second game was cut to five innings on account of darkness; Neither side scored. Today's game ended the season here. The teams left for San Francisco tonight. President Bert went as far as Portland. Score:

First game—		R.	H.	E.
Seattle	200 040 30*	9	11	4
San Francisco	200 000 010	3	4	4

Batteries: Garvin and Blankenship; Welch and Wilson.

Second game—		R.	H.	E.
Seattle	000 000	0	3	0
San Francisco	00 00	0	2	0

Batteries: Vickers and Blankenship; Brown and Spies. Umpire—Derrick.

OAKLAND, Sept. 23.—With two men out in the ninth, Van Haltren won the game for Oakland by scoring the only run made in one of the snappiest pitchers' contests played here this season. The bunching of two hits in the last inning won the game. Score:

LOS ANGELES.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Bernard, cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hoehnauer, ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cravath, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dillon, 1b	3	0	1	0	8	0	0
Toman, ss and 2b	3	0	1	0	1	7	0
Ellis, lf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
McClelland, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Buckley, c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Burns, p	3	0	2	0	0	4	0
Randolph, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Eager, 1b	1	0	0	0	7	0	0
Totals	30	0	5	0*	26	15	0

OAKLAND.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Smith, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Van Haltren, cf	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kruger, lf	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
Heitmuller, 1b	4	0	0	0	13	0	0
Blackett, c	3	0	1	0	6	3	0
Devereaux, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Haley, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Francke, c	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cates, p	3	0	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	29	1	3	0*	26	12	1

*—Two out when winning run scored. **—Buckley out for interference in eighth inning. Sacrifice hit—Devereaux. First base on called balls—Off Cates 2, off Burns 1. Struck out—By Cates 8, by Burns 5. Hit by pitcher—Ellis, Kruger. Double play—Francke to Haley to Heitmuller. Time of game—1:30.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—St. Louis won one game and went nine innings on the other to a tie with Philadelphia.

First game—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	5	8	0
Philadelphia	0	6	1

Batteries: Powell and Connor; Waddell and Berry.

Second game—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	5	1
Philadelphia	5	0	0

Batteries: Howell and Spencer; Dygert and Berry.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—New York shut out Chicago in their farewell game of the season here before the largest crowd in the history of the American league in this city. Both Hogg and Walsh pitched superb ball, but the hitting of the home team was extremely weak.—The only run of the game was in the first, after Walsh walked Eberfeld, who scored when Chase singled and Dougherty fumbled the hit.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	2	2
New York	1	6	1

Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Hogg and Kleinow.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 23.—The Sacramento baseball team was shut out here today in a close game. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
San Jose	1	3*	1
Sacramento	0	5	2

Batteries—Arellanes and Kent; McCaffery and Graham.

RACE PROBLEM IN WEST INDIES

In discussing the future relations between Cuba and the United States, the fact is usually ignored that Cuba is merely the westernmost and largest of the four islands known as the Great Antilles. These with the Virgin Islands at their eastern end, stretch east and west for over 1350 miles, and constitute a distinct geographical province—distinct in relief, geological formation and history from the other West Indian Islands and the adjacent mainlands. It is impossible to present any intelligible policy in regard to one member of this group which does not equally apply to the others. Those who are most impressed with the difficulties of incorporating these islands and their people into our political system may find added reason for opposing such a step in the fact that, as Dr. Hill puts the case, in their climate and vegetation, as in their topographical features or geological history, the Antilles have no affinities with conditions with which we are familiar in the United States. It is true that in area, in natural resources, in the number and chacter of its inhabitants and in its proximity to our seaboard, Cuba is for us by far the most important of the Great Antilles. The island commands three important maritime gateways: the Straits of Florida, leading from the Atlantic Ocean into the Gulf of Mexico; the Windward Passage, leading from the Atlantic into the Caribbean Sea, and the Yucatan Channel, connecting the Caribbean Sea with the gulf. The first and last of these completely command the Gulf of Mexico, and the political capital and principal city of Cuba bears upon its shield the not inappropriate motto, "Clave del Nuevo Mundo," the Key of the New World."

But from the east end of Cuba, Haiti and Jamaica are visible, 54 and 85 miles distant respectively, while from the north coast of Cuba to Key West there is a distance of 90½ miles. From the western cape (San Antonio) to Yucatan the distance is 130 miles. It would be difficult to construct an argument for the annexation of Cuba which did not apply with equal force to Haiti and Jamaica. The central mountain range of Cuba belongs to the same class as the Blue Mountains of Jamaica and the higher summits of Haiti, which collectively constitute the master range of the Great Antilles. The immense areas of tertiary limestone, which constitute the dominant formation of Cuba, are common to the other islands of the Great Antilles. In Haiti, as in Cuba, these limestone districts weather into fertile calcareous soils, red and black in color, of unequal quality and depth, and admirably suited for the cultivation of the sugar cane. The 13 millions of acres of still uncleared forests in Cuba are covered with trees in no respects differing from those of the sister islands; as a field for stockraising, Cuba has no richer or more nutritious grasses than its neighbors, and the best that can be hoped for its new phase of development is that it will do as well in the raising of coffee and tropical fruits as Jamaica. In one product only has Cuba an easy superiority, but it is in a very limited area of the island that there is grown unapproachable best of Cuban tobacco. It may be conceded that, looking at the question from the racial side, the population of Cuba would be found more easily assimilable than that of Haiti and Jamaica. But assuming that the annexation of Cuba would necessarily lead to the acquisition of the adjoining islands, the impossibility of adapting their population to the requirements of our system is merely one argument the more against taking the first step toward their admission to the union.

Viewed in this way, the Cuban question becomes more complex, instead of more simple, by adopting Dr. Hill's statement that were it not for the facts of history one would believe that each population of the three chief islands of the Antilles was indigenous to its inhabitants, instead of having been transplanted from the old world within four centuries. As between the people of Cuba, Haiti and Jamaica, he found hardly one trait in common. In Dr. Hill's judgment, there is no possibility of Cuba becoming Africanized without constant renewal by immigration, since the 520,000 colored people, one half of whom are mulattoes, represent the diminished survival of over one million African slaves that have been imported. These are the figures of six years ago, but any change that may have occurred in the interval in the distribution of races in Cuba does not affect the argument, which is, that be the problem of Cuban assimilation with the United States hard or easy, it is merely part of a problem about whose difficulty there can be no possible question. Dr. Hill insists that those people who undertake to reason about social conditions in Cuba should look elsewhere than to Haiti for a comparison, but that is merely an admission that Haiti "still groveling in the savagery which it inherited," is absolutely unfitted for incorporation with this republic. Dr. Hill's optimism in regard to the unlikelihood of any dominion of the colored race in Cuba is by no means shared by other observers. It is the testimony of most of these that black supremacy would mean industrial and political death for Cuba, and it can hardly be said to be a sufficient argument against any such possibility that the negro did not thrive and multiply in Cuba, under Spanish domination, as he has done in Jamaica under British rule. It will be conceded that the fact of the negroes in Jamaica outnumbering the whites 44 to 1 is a very solid argument against the desirability of having Jamaica as an American possession. As it is admitted on all sides that for similar reasons Haiti is even less desirable, the argument for Cuban annexation is not sensibly advanced by any amount of proof that the other members of the Great Antilles present racial problems much more serious than any to be found in Cuba.—Journal of Commerce.

TERSE COMMENT.

Louis Battenberg is to do the honors to the officers of the American squadron at Gibraltar. Recollecting his experiences here last year, Louis realizes that it is his treat.

However, it is not likely that England will become so provoked over the simplified spelling question that she will refuse to accept our money in exchange for the things she has to sell.

Morocco can put in some of her time shuddering at the thought of what might have happened to her if Stonslaud had succeeded in establishing a bank there.

Some comment has been created by the fact that New York's places of amusement have vastly more seats than her churches, and yet her churches seldom are obliged to announce "Standing room only."

The circus trust is a bane to journalism. Owing to the absence of press agent rivalry no elephant trainers have been killed since the opening days of the season.

Prize fights would really not be so deplorable if the participants could manage to cut out their profuse flow of language both before and after.

A writer has contributed to the press an exhaustive article on "The Capacity of the Colored Race," without mentioning therein chicken, 'possum, watermelon or gin.

A Chicago judge has refused to grant a divorce to a man who wanted to get married a third time. His action will no doubt be frowned on by those who contend that a man has a right to make a fool of himself as often as he wants to.

The London paper that referred to Mr. Francis as "governor of St. Louis," can only square itself by referring to Mr. Folk as "president of Missouri."

An Astor heiress is to marry an editor "devoid of wealth," according to the papers. Is there any other kind?

Mary Barrell made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide with the aid of poison the other day. She evidently underestimated her capacity.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

TRAINS LEAVE FOR POINTS NORTH AS FOLLOWS.

12:55 a. m.—Santa Fe for Merced, Stockton, San Francisco and way points.
2:40 a. m.—The Owl for Tracy, San Francisco.
5:10 a. m.—Southern Pacific for Merced, Lathrop, Stockton, Sacramento.
8:00 a. m.—Santa Fe, Merced, Stockton and San Francisco.
8:40 a. m.—Southern Pacific for Mendota, San Francisco and way points; connects for San Jose, and coast points.
9:55 a. m.—Southern Pacific (mixed) via Merced and Lathrop, for San Francisco and way points.
10:55 a. m.—Southern Pacific for Stockton, San Francisco and way points; connects for San Jose and coast points.
10:55 a. m.—Santa Fe for Merced, Stockton and San Francisco.
11:50 a. m.—Southern Pacific Overland for Merced, San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento; all points East and North.
4:40 p. m.—Santa Fe California Limited, Merced, Stockton and San Francisco.

TRAINS LEAVE FOR POINTS SOUTH AS FOLLOWS:

3:25 a. m.—Santa Fe for Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield and East.
6:30 a. m.—Southern Pacific (mixed) except Sunday, for Sanger, Reedley, and Porterville.
7:00 a. m.—Santa Fe for Hanford, Corcoran, Visalia and Tulare.
8:30 a. m.—Santa Fe, Visalia local, arrives Reedley, 9:23 a. m., Visalia 9:50 a. m., Tulare, 1:20 p. m.
8:40 a. m.—Southern Pacific for Visalia, Hanford, Coalinga and Porterville.
9:35 a. m.—Southern Pacific (mixed) except Sunday, for Clovis and Pollasky.
3:05 p. m.—Southern Pacific for Bakersfield.
3:18 p. m.—California Limited, Santa Fe, Bakersfield and East.
3:25 p. m.—Santa Fe for Visalia, Tulare and Bakersfield.
3:45 p. m.—Santa Fe for Hanford and Bakersfield.
6:20 p. m.—Southern Pacific for Visalia, Sanger, Reedley and Dinuba.
6:20 p. m.—Southern Pacific for Los Angeles and all points East.
11:09 p. m.—The Owl for Bakersfield and Los Angeles and all points East.

TRAINS ARRIVE FROM POINTS NORTH AS FOLLOWS:

3:15 a. m.—Santa Fe Overland from San Francisco, Stockton and way stations. Fresno sleeper set out.
12:40 p. m.—From Mendota and way points.
2:40 p. m.—Santa Fe from San Francisco, Stockton and way points.
3:00 p. m.—Southern Pacific from San Francisco, Sacramento and coast points.
3:10 p. m.—Santa Fe Limited from San Francisco and Stockton.
6:10 p. m.—Southern Pacific from San Francisco, Sacramento and coast.
10:25 p. m.—Santa Fe from San Francisco, Stockton and Merced.
10:30 p. m.—Southern Pacific train No. 50 from San Francisco and way stations.
11:05 p. m.—The Owl from San Francisco and way points.

TRAINS ARRIVE FROM POINTS SOUTH AS FOLLOWS:

12:45 a. m.—The Santa Fe from Bakersfield, etc.
2:35 a. m.—The Owl from Los Angeles and Bakersfield.
8:30 a. m.—Southern Pacific from Visalia, Sanger, Reedley and Dinuba.
10:30 a. m.—Southern Pacific from Bakersfield, Hanford Visalia.
10:45 a. m.—Santa Fe from Bakersfield, East.
11:35 a. m.—Overland from Los Angeles, Bakersfield, Tulare and way points.
4:37 p. m.—Santa Fe California Limited, daily, Chicago, Los Angeles and the East.
7:12 p. m.—Southern Pacific from Hanford, Visalia, Goshen and way points.

Advertise Your Wants
In the Paper that has the...
CIRCULATION
—that's the way to Get.....
RESULTS
The Republican leads in Circulation and in giving the news.

A PREMIUM STAMP WITH EACH 5c YOU BUY

RADIN & KAMP

FRESNO'S DAYLIGHT STORE

Fresno's Grandest MILLINERY

OPENING DAYS CONTINUED

Owing to the arrival of many new Pattern Hats and novelties from the East, and at the solicitation of a number of our patrons who were unable to attend our Opening display last week, we have been prevailed upon to continue the same for today and tomorrow.

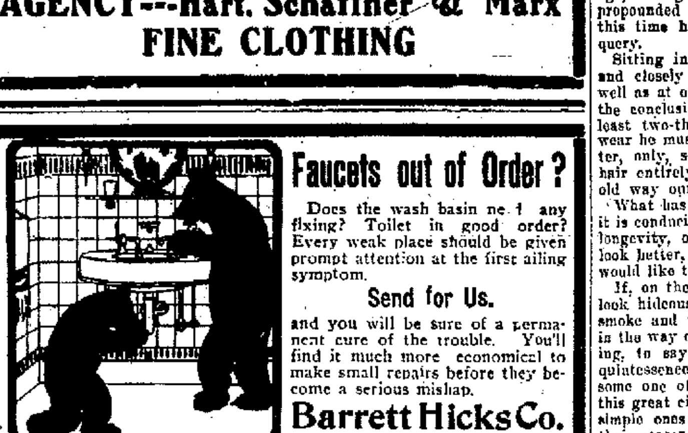
Our Grand Exhibit

is more extensive than ever, our hats are smart, stunning and correct—portraying in every line the handiwork of clever artists—such creations as you would only expect to see in the swellest Parisian and New York millinery shops, yet so popularly priced that every lady in Fresno county can find just what she wants within the means of her pocketbook.

We Cordially INVITE

The women of Fresno county to call today and see our magnificent display—more styles, prettier hats than has ever been brought together here. Make your selection before the stunning ones are all gone, and save money besides.

AGENCY---Hart, Schaffner & Marx FINE CLOTHING



Faucets out of Order?

Does the wash basin need any fixing? Toilet in good order? Every weak place should be given prompt attention at the first ailing symptom.

Send for Us.

and you will be sure of a permanent cure of the trouble. You'll find it much more economical to make small repairs before they become a serious mishap.

Barrett Hicks Co.

WANTED

Women and Girls to prepare green fruit.
Seeder crews.
Carton makers.

Best accommodations in town at the new plant. Apply immediately.

California Fruit Canners' Ass'n.

H and Santa Clara Street.

Wanted:

POULTRY, HIDES, PELTS

By the

Park Meat Market

W. A. White, Prop.

1153 K Street. Phone Main 48

Advertise Your Wants

In the Paper that has the....

CIRCULATION

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RESULTS

The Republican leads in Circulation and in giving the news.

THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN

WEATHER

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Forecast: San Joaquin valley— Fair Monday; fresh north wind.

Temperature, dry bulb	86
Temperature, wet bulb	60
Direction of Wind, N. W.	16 miles
Maximum Temperature	88
Minimum Temperature	50

Fair Monday.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Today
Is Apple Day
At Hollands'.

Bluestone for tree spraying.

Tally tags at the Republican.

Hammond will buy your raisins.

Dr. Cory, dentist, has returned.

Men Wanted. Apply Guggenhime & Co.

Tally tags for fruit pickers at the Republican Job Dept.

Hughes Hotel. Regular dinner, 75 cents, served in American plan dining room.

The regular meeting of Raisina Chapter, No. 89, O. E. S., Monday evening, Sept. 24.

Fresno Millinery, opposite Hughes hotel entrance. Fall exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday next.

Fig Packers Wanted—Steady work. Also all the old seeder crews to report at once. Guggenhime & Co.

Sequoia Cafe—Table d'hote dinner every Sunday. One dollar with a bottle of wine. Music from 6-8. Please reserve your table.

The night school of the Y. M. C. A. is now almost ready for its course of tuition and will open in a short time. The course will take in business subjects and English, as well as freehand, mechanical and architectual drawing. Proffessor Buchanan will take charge of the classes.

The management of the skating rink at Recreation park have kindly consented to give over the evening of Thursday, 27th, to the Ergatikan Circle of St. Paul's church and will share the proceeds with the circle. Don't fail to come. Admission 10c.

BORN.

WEAKLEY—In Fresno, September 22, 1900, to the wife of J. E. Weakley, a son.

A MATTER OF HAIR.

Wearing of Whiskers and Mustaches Discussed by an Editor.

A well-known resident of Washington sends us a communication which, as will be seen, calls loudly for reply:

Where Is the Beauty or Utility of the Mustache?

Editor of the Post: Some two years ago, through your excellent journal, I propounded the above query, and up to this time have seen no reply to my query.

Sitting in the park the other day, and closely noting the passers-by, as well as at other times, I have come to the conclusion that in Washington at least two-thirds of the "genis homo" wear he mustache, and about one-quarter, only, shave, that is, remove the hair entirely from the face, the good old way our fathers did.

What has caused this revolution? If it is conducive to better health, greater longevity, or if it makes the wearer look better, I and thousands of others would like to know it.

If, on the other hand, it makes one look hideous, makes a rendezvous for smoke and tobacco, and other filth, is in the way of refined eating and drinking, to say nothing of kissing, (the quintessence of real refinement), will some one of its numerous votaries in this great city please accommodate the simple ones like myself by telling us their reason for it!

V. FELL, M. D.

Of course, the Post cannot undertake to lay down any general rule in this connection. Neither shall we undertake to speak for those more or less misguided persons who persist in wearing mustaches, beards, etc. We live in a free country theoretically, at least, and the individual has a right to do what he pleases with his own face. It may not be impertinent, however, to offer a few thoughts on this very interesting subject.

In a general way, we make bold to suggest that Nature has not dealt inrespect tanimbtgwkyop atoi oi oitdwd dulgently with every man of us in respect of our faces. There are instances in which it seems a merciful provision which enables Jones to grow a beard and thereby prevent embarrassing questions as why he was born witout a chin. Jones doesn't know why, himself. How much better to fill out the vacant spot and get the matter off his mind. Chin whiskers are different. For our part, we have never been able to account for the taste. Maybe the wearer wants them to play with. Maybe he is afraid of throat trouble. Who can say, and whose business is it, anyhow? As regards "siders" sometimes known as "mutton chops," we are free to confess total inability to imagine the smallest explanation. Unless one is a bird fancier, and wants safe nesting places for his little feathered pets, we haven't the smallest excuse to offer in his behalf. Even the excuse we have suggested would be miserably inadequate. Finally, we suspect that a great many of our fellow citizens let the hair on their faces grow because they are too lazy to shave themselves or too mean to pay a barber.

It is open to our esteemed correspondent, however, to hold up mustached, bearded and side-whiskered persons whenever he encounters them, and to make it a matter of life and death with them to answer his catechism, under oath.—Washington Post.

"Yes, Rounder was addicted to poker and cocktails before the marriage. She told him it was 'never too late to mend' and he reformed."

"That was fine."

"Yes, but now he is telling her it is 'never too late to mend.'"

"In what way?"

"Why, he keeps her up tuntil long after midnight mending his shorts and stockings."—Chicago News.

Special Reduced Round Trip Rates to St. Louis and Return.

The Southern Pacific Co. will sell tickets account American Bankers Association St. Louis, Oct. 12th and 13th. Return limit November 30th.

Enquire of your local agent.

C. M. BURKHALTER,
D. F. & P. A., S. P. Co.
Fresno, 1013 J St.

That Dreadful Disease Catarrh

Can be cured with S. B. Catarrh Cure when all other remedies fail. It cures catarrh of the head, ears, nose, throat, stomach, bowels and bladder and works on the entire system. Get the genuine at Smith Bros.' drug store.

A. J. Paterson, Piano Tuner, 1227 R St. Phone Black 195.

PORTERVILLE PLANS A ROAD TO THE SEA

The little town of Porterville, situated on the edge of the foothills on the east side of Tulare county, and known as one of the best orange producing centers of the state, is in the midst of a struggle which is known at one time or another by almost every rising community in an undeveloped country, that of obtaining such transportation facilities as will adequately develop its latest wealth. The eyes of all the San Joaquin valley are turned interestedly upon the movement there taking place in wonder as to what the result will be and hope for its success.

The fact is, however, that like most undertakings of this kind, it has been heralded abroad as having much more immediate likelihood of results than really exists. That there is good need in Porterville, as there is everywhere in this valley, for better transportation facilities, has caused such propositions as this to be given wide publicity, and the oversanguineness of enthusiastic idealists making claims of what they can do backed up by the keen appreciation of the great need of doing something has caused a confidence to be felt that might not otherwise exist. The fact is that search has not revealed any such confidence in Porterville. Most people there have to be shown yet that there is something more than "hot air" in this movement from the Sierras to the Sea.

In the first place, Porterville is without a competing railroad, and up to the present has been merely on a spur track of the Southern Pacific. Recently the people there have been gladdened by the information that the company was to run through trains from Bakersfield to Fresno by way of their town, and to do this was strengthening the roadbed between Porterville and Famosa on the main line to the south. But the lack of a competing line has been severely felt, as much in the matter of service as in regard to rates.

Wealthy Tule Valley.

But the main grievance is that the rich valley of the Tule river, stretching back into the hills and mountains to the east of Porterville, has no transportation at all. This is the country that the town looks to for its richest support hereafter. While immediately around the town are rich orange groves and wide spreading grain and stock ranches, this fertile opening into the hill country has stretches of meadow with unlimited water supply where oranges ripen two weeks earlier than at Porterville itself and six to eight weeks earlier than in Southern California. This fruit so valuable because of getting to the Eastern market before any other oranges in the world has to be hauled over ten to fifteen miles to railroad over wretched mountain roads that in early November have usually been made almost impassable by early rains.

No wonder that it has been the hope of Porterville for years to have a road run up this valley. Local boards of trade have discussed and resolved and local papers given columns of free space, but still the cultivated portion of the Tule valley remains but a trifle what it might be, while still farther back an almost virgin forest awaits the approach of the woodsman's ax.

At present there are two mills only at Springville, about eighteen miles up from Porterville, on the edge of the timber region. The one is that of the F. A. Boole Lumber company, the other of W. G. Uridge. Both men were formerly of this city, and Mr. Uridge is interested in both mills. They turn out fine lumber, only eighteen miles from Porterville, and yet new buildings are being erected today in that town of rough lumber milled at Clovis. The freightage on lumber by wagon team from Springville to Porterville is $2.50 a thousand or from $2.50 to $2.75 a ton according to the condition of the wood.

Throughout the valley there are scattered orange orchards, from ten to forty acres in size. Of old trees there are possibly 400 acres and of young trees about to come into bearing more than 500, something near 1000 in all. The freightage on these for a shorter haul than for the lumber is $2.50 a ton, which eats very largely into the profit on the goods.

The construction department of the Southern Pacific company has long felt the need of a line up the Tule river. The agitation for a line up there went so far some three or four years ago as to force the company to survey a line up to Springville, but there the matter rested, and all the good the survey stakes have done since has been to give the road a pre-emptive right that has shut the Santa Fe out from thought of competition.

Tempted the Santa Fe.

The latter road was once greatly tempted. A year ago last summer the Porterville Board of Trade under an especially active president made an effort to bring the Santa Fe to Porterville and beyond. Tulare people were interested and a meeting of officials and citizens was arranged there. The big money to be made out of Porterville shipments was shown, rights of way and a depot site at Porterville were guaranteed, and furthermore, financial assistance for running back into the hills. The district officers of the Santa Fe were deeply interested and took the matter up with their superiors, but that was the last heard of it. The proposition of the Porterville people was filed in the same pigeonhole along with the Santa Fe's lease right over the Tehachapi pass and accompanying agreement not to encroach further on Southern Pacific territory in this valley.

Bashore Comes to Front.

So, nothing more was heard about railroad competition for Porterville until some five or six months ago, when a young lawyer began to start an agitation for an independent line. This man was Otto E. Bashore, about 30 years of age and one of the most energetic men in Porterville. He is always on hand with a new idea and finding some one to join with him to carry it out. He is the head and front of the present movement for a railroad from the Tulare county foothills to the Pacific ocean.

But the people of Porterville are wondering who are with him in this project and many are confident that he has more backing than appears on the surface. He himself says that his only backing is that of a united community and a great need, the subscriptions for stock that are to be received from every orange grower in the Tule valley, every timber owner in the hills, every merchant in Porterville that wants a greater lientelle, every patriotic citizen who desires to see his town the populous center of an immensely wealthy community. Added support is to come from Woodville, from Tulare and from Hanford, and Coalinga and even from Paso Robles and San Luis Obispo, all on the line that this new route is to travel.

For the daring part of Mr. Bashore's project is that which takes it over two ranges of mountains and then to the sea at Port Hartford. The ordinary Portervillian can appreciate a steam line from Springville to Tulare or even to Hanford but he gasps when he thinks about the rest of that 200 miles of contemplated route.

But though he gasps, there are not many who find room for a sneer, for the thing is being gone at earnestly and enthusiastically, meetings have been held and more are to come. The people at the town of Globe, which is now taken as the eastern terminus of the Bashore proposition, are to meet today to consider uniting in support of the line, while a mass meeting has been called for next Saturday at Porterville, the call being signed by President Howeth of the Porterville Business Men's association. The Business Men's association itself has not assumed responsibility for the call, though its officers are behind the move. Bashore is secretary of the association.

The Route Planned.

The plan itself is fairly well worked out. Bashore does not commit himself as to whether any surveys have been made. But the route has been chosen with some particularity. The road is to start at Globe, about three miles from Springville and fifteen miles northeast from Porterville. Thence it will run southeast to "South Tule," also known as "Success"; crossing the south branch of the river, it takes a more westerly direction through the new orange district of Worth and then straight west to Plano, which is two miles south of Porterville; from here the line is to run north paralleling the Southern Pacific, cut through Porterville, toward the west and then run northwest to Rockford, Woodville, Tulare, Hanford, Huron and Coalinga. From Coalinga the idea is to run southwest through the Panoche pass into San Luis Obispo county, reaching Paso Robles and from there paralleling the Southern Pacific's coast line to the city of San Luis Obispo. From that point the last and most difficult engineering feat will be the cut to the sea at Port Hartford.

Articles of incorporation for the Sierra Pacific railroad have, it is understood, been prepared under the laws of the state of Nevada, and will be filed at Carson City within a few days. These articles of incorporation provide for a capitalization of a million and a half, though the cost of the road is to be five millions. Mr. Bashore explains that incorporation is cheaper at the lesser figure and that the increase can be provided for in amended articles.

$5,000,000 Needed.

"We estimate the cost of building the road to San Luis Obispo," said Mr. Bashore to a Republican representative, "at $2,000,000 and the equipment at $3,000,000. This is an average cost of $10,000 a mile. The cost across the plains will be about $6000 a mile, while that to the east of Porterville and west from Coalinga considerably more. The most expensive stretch of all will be that between San Luis Obispo and Port Hartford.

"Of course we do not count on building all this line at once. When the road is complete to Porterville it will bring the Tule valley produce here and begin to pay, being at once a help to the Southern Pacific. Then it will be extended to Tulare and Hanford, giving shippers the advantage of a competing line. Then we will have before us the task of going to the ocean, making all on the line independent of the transcontinental roads."

All these plans for the building of the road and raising of funds have not been set forth without being subjected to severe criticism and considerable "knocking." How much of this is sincere and based upon sound judgment, is yet to be seen. Bashore has been denounced as a dreamer and worse; on the other hand, men of sound business judgment are supporting him in Porterville. What his financial backing is he refuses to say. President Howeth of the Business Men's Association says that not a dollar has been paid in and has not been asked for, but that the subscriptions are large and are increasing every day. One leading business man expressed his own certainty that something was coming of this, pointing out. "You never know who is behind these railroad movements and yet the roads are built."

What About the Santa Fe?

The interesting thing here is that the part of Bashore's plan that is denounced as insane, the construction over two mountain ranges, is the part that there is no immediate suggestion of building. The sane part is the part that is to be built first, the foothill line to Porterville. But the significant thing is the second division of the road, that from Porterville to Tulare, then to Hanford and Coalinga. Such a line would give the Santa Fe what it wants, spur lines to the orange district on the east and the oil wells on the west, and at the same time would avoid any difficulty it might be in because of present construction agreements with the Santa Fe.

The leader of the local knocking of Bashore's proposition has been John J. Doyle, proprietor of a camping resort some four miles above Springville, a place he calls Doyle City. This he has divided up into town lots, and furnished with the various paper accessories of a city. Starting out with the initial idea that it would be a fine thing for the road to begin as far up the valley as his place, Doyle has made himself the leader of the movement for a short road, to end at Porterville instead of going to the sea. In this, he has engaged in newspaper controversy with Bashore. His opponents have discredited him by denouncing him as a secret agent of the Southern Pacific, and it is asserted that he has made open and frequent boast of his stand in with that corporation, and his ability to get favors that no one else could obtain.

The fact remains that to the popular mind the to-the-sea plan is the weak part of the proposition. In discussing the matter, one business man said:

"Everyone knows that railroads, like other practical things, follow the lines of least resistance and it is no sensible thing to run across a desert and then up and down two mountain rages to reach the sea; especially ther is ot now here the business to justify anyone's sinking his good money in the scheme."

It is possible that Bashore has seized upon the to-the-sea proposition as a dramatic idea to give sentimental backing to his scheme, and really has no idea of going farther than Hanford or Coalinga. This he denies, however, saying that the transportation of valley products and oil to tidewater will easily pay interest on the investment. He also throws out a suggestion of help from further east.

"There is a report," said he, "which I am not in a position to confirm, that Senator Clark will build through the mountains by Porterville. That would give a transcontinental connection for our to-the-sea road."

The further development of these plans will be watched with great interest in Fresno. Will Porterville succeed through her own efforts in getting to the sea and out of the grip of the transcontinental roads? The feeling displayed at the mass meeting next Saturday will largely indicate what is going to be done.

The Cook

Can't disappoint those who use

Grape-Nuts FOOD

It is perfectly cooked at the factory.

LOCAL MARKETS

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Lemons—30c per dozen.
Strawberries—box, 10c.
Pineapples—50@60c.
Grape fruit—30 @ 40 per dozen.
New Potaties—2c lb.
String Beans—7½c lb.
Green Peas—10c per lb.
Cucumbers—3 for 5c.
Green Peppers—5c lb.
Radishes—4 bunches 5c.
Artichokes—5c.
Tomatoes—3@4c per lb.
Cabbage—3c per lb.
Horse Radish—15c per lb.
Onions—3c per lb.
Turnips—2½c per bunch.
Parsnips—2½c per bunch.
Squash—20c per lb.
Lettuce—3 for 10c.
Carrots—2 1-2c per bunch.

Poultry.

Chickens—Broilers, dressed, 30c per lb.; alive, 30c per lb.
Chickens—Fryers, dressed, 30c per lb; alive, 25c per lb.
Chickens—Dressed hen, 25c per lb; alive hen, 18c per lb.
Turkeys—Dressed, 23½c per lb.; alive 21c per lb.

GRAIN.

Wheat—$1.25 and $1.65.
Barley—80@85c; $21@22 ton.
Egyptian corn—$1.75 per 100.
Corn—$2.

MILLSTUFF.

Fresno Flour—$1.30@$1.35.
Waweah Flour—$1.40.
A 1 Flour—$1.45.
Crown Flour—$1.40.
Middlings—$1.45.
Bran—95c per sack; $20 per ton.
Wheat—$3.25 per sack; $20 per ton.
Corn meal—35c per 10-lb. sack.
Graham meal—35c per 10-lb. sack.
Whole wheat flour—35c per 10-lb.
Cracked wheat—35c per 10-lb. sack.
Oat meal—40c per 10lb sack.
Rye meal—35c per 10lb sack.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Creamery—65c per roll.
Dairy—40c per roll.
Eggs—27½c per doz.

DRESSED STOCK.

Steer—5½c.
Veal—7@8c per pound.
Mutton—8 to 9c.

FRESH MEATS.

Beef Steak—10@18c; roast 10@15c.
Mutton—10@18c per lb.
Lamb—12½@20c per pound.
Pork—12½@15c.
Veal—10@20c.
Lard—15c per pound.

Your Glasses are Right or Wrong

There can be no middle ground in spectacle fitting—they are right or wrong, one or the other.

We have spent many years in the study of this one subject—the eye. We understand our business so well that our fitting is right; just right; frames right, lenses right; price right, too, for our charge is for the glasses only; nothing for the experience and guarantee.

J. M. CRAWFORD & Co.
OPTICIANS,
1123 J St. Fisk Block.

Fashion's Favorites For Fall From Fresno's Foremost

Dealers of Fashionable Footwear Consider!

Neil White & Co
1941 Mariposa St.

Dress Swell, You May As Well

New Fall and Winter

Woolens Just Arrived

"HERMANN"

THE GREAT TAILOR

1146-48 J Street, Fresno.

Telephone Main 80.

Wood and Coal

Pine Blocks $3.00 Per Load.

Dorsey-Robinson Co.

Telephone Main 20

STEPHENS & BEAN

Undertakers

1241 I STREET FRESNO, CAL.

Coroner's Office Lady Ass't.

ALWAYS OPEN.

C. M. Shannon, Pres. H. V. Joyaux, Sec'y. J. L. Beall, Vice Pres.

FRESNO UNDERTAKING CO.

Calls Answered Day and Night. Lady Assistant.

2033 Fresno St. Phone Main 180.

Democratic Rally

Court House Park, Fresno City

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 26

8 O'Clock.

SPEAKERS

Hon. Theodore A. Bell

Democratic Candidate for Governor

Hon. Thomas O. Toland

Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor

Music By the Fresno Military Band

HON. H. H. WELSH, Chairman

Bring Your Bells!! Ring Your Bells!

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible] candy factory and ice cream parlors; wholesale and retail. Next to Barton Opera House. Phone Main 1132.

[illegible] L. R. GALLOWAY, SHAMPOOing, hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage, scalp treatment and chiropody. Phone Main 1198. Commercial hotel. Work done at your home.

MAKING FACES and developing for amateurs, that's about all we know. Regal Photo Studio, Kern & M Sts.

W. C. DOW and W. C. MARTIN. REAL ESTATE—Chance Block, 1139 I St. Phone Main 501, Fresno, Cal.

UPHOLSTERING, draping, carpet cleaning and laying. Phone Main 1066, 914 M St.

FRENCH DYE WORKS are giving double gold discount stamps. Main 471, [illegible] J St.

MISS SARA P. CORDOVA, Spanish teacher. Moderate prices; 262 M St.

MRS. [illegible], Fresno's famous medium, is here; 1913 Tulare St., room 10.

STAR RESTAURANT—The best 15c meal in town. 852 I street.

WATCHMAKER—Fine line of jewelry, expert repairing. K. Nozawa, 1537 Kern street.

TONG CHONG CO—Gents' furnishings, shoes, hats, general merchandise, 907 China Alley.

THE AMERICAN SHOE SHOP—Expert shoe repairing; 864 J street. A. L. Thacker.

J. L. Hay & CO—Successor to C. H. Halbert, house-moving; patronage solicited. Phone Red 1431.

FRESNO TENT, AWNING and Carpet Cleaning Co., 1824 Fresno. Phone Main 663.

TAMALES AND ENCHILADES, best in California; tamales, 10c; enchiladas, 10; 1147 F, next to saloon.

ROYAL CAFE—1836 Mariposa street. Excellent 20c meals. Phone Main 540.

FRESNO UPHOLSTERING CO., Phone Main 2644; 1221 I street.

CARPETS—Fresno Steam Carpet Cleaning and renovating Works takes up, cleans and relays carpets. Phone Main 388. Wm. M. Story.

T. E. HUFF—Feed and livery stables, cor. Fresno and H. Main 633.

FOR SALE— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Thos. Howden's blacksmith shop and tools. Inquire 220 Elm avenue.

FOR SALE—Lodging house 9 rooms. Price $550. 2 years lease; in first-class shape. 1931 Mariposa St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For work or driving horse, 4-horse wagon with platform bed 9x16; young Jersey cow, good milker. Tel. Sub. 2225.

FOR SALE—Good mares, also good wagons with flat bed on; just the thing for hauling raisins. G. Nicoline, 703 P St.

FOR SALE—Fruit store. Apply to A. Sergius, the printer. 939 J. Phone Main 546.

FOR SALE—New drophead sewing machine. Call at 231 Abby St.

FOR SALE— OR EXCHANGE—Steam automobile, carry six. Will take good team part payment. Apply Olufs' warehouse.

FOR SALE—A violin. 736 L St.

FOR SALE—Second-hand bicycles, from $5 up, at the Fresno Cyclery, 1215 K.

FOR SALE—Apartment house of 40 rooms, furniture almost new; centrally located. A bargain at $1400. Main 2725.

IF YOU WANT APRICOT shells, call up Main 115. 15 cents per sack, $4.25 per ton. D. G. Paul, 162 Jensen.

PUMPKINS FOR SALE — Fancher Creek Nursery No. 2, three miles northwest of town.

FOR SALE—50 tons of baled barley hay. On the river, about 2 miles northeast of Herndon. At ranch or delivered. Address R. Mudersbach, Box 254, Fresno.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa hay in stack, 1 mile north of city limits. Address 731 Fresno or phone State 785; scales on ranch.

FOR SALE OR TRADE with Fresno or country property, well established and good paying furniture business. Owner must leave on account of sickness, 1125 K St.

FOR SALE—Fruit jars—2 qts., 55c; qts., 40c; pts., 35c. J. M. Church's, 1245 I St.

CHOICE ALFALFA HAY for sale, in field or delivered. Call Main 1232.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Situation by all around stationary engineer. Address Geo. S. Holden, 644 K St. Phone Main 554.

COMPETENT book-keeper (20 years experience) desires engagement in Fresno or vicinity. Collections and correspondence a specialty. Wholesale or manufacturing preferred. Address P. O. Box 143, Fresno.

WANTED—Position as short order cook, or cook; temperate. C. H. Crutchfield, 1040 H St.

WANTED—By young lady, position as stenographer with a view to advancement. P. O. Box 924.

FIRST CLASS COOK wants position at once; one of San Francisco sufferers. H., box 33, Republican.

WANTED—Situation by experienced salesman in clothing and furnishings. Address 1839 Mariposa street.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING—Mrs. Kate Skinner, Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Garibaldi Bldg.

DRESSMAKING—At The Wallace, room 18. 1248 J St. Phone Main 2875.

DRESSMAKER—By day, Miss Jenson, 1311 P. Phone Red 1212.

MISSES EDISON—Modiste and Ladies tailoring, 1320 M. Main 2059.

WANTED—Sewing by the day, country preferred. Miss Conner, 618 K.

PASTURAGE.

WANTED—Horses to pasture, $2 per month; board fence; 2 miles west on California Ave. Pacific Ranch. Phone State 2373.

WANTED—Horses to pasture, three miles out on Kearney avenue, $2.50 per month. P. W. Sims and Son. Phone Suburban 2047.

FIRST CLASS ALFALFA pasture for horses, ½ mile from city limits, corner Millbrook and Belmont avenues. Phone state 2136. C. F. McPherson.

Stock pastured, $1.00 month. Address J. W. Metcalf, Route No. 5, Fresno, Cal.

DENTISTS.

DR. PRATHER, DENTIST—Office over postoffice. Phone Main 953.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Men and women to sell to household trade. Good pay, salary or commission. Apply between 9 and 11, Monday, Room 24, Hughes Bldg.

60 MEN—For work in sawmills, lumber yard and shipping at Millwood; good wages, good board; about three months' steady work; men can leave Fresno for Sanger every afternoon at 6:20, daily stage from there to Millwood. Inquire office Hume-Bennett Lumber company, Room 137 Forsythe Bldg; forenoon 11 to 12, afternoon 4 to 5, or at Southern Pacific depot at train time.

WANTED—Young man for office. Apply S, Box 25, Fresno Republican.

THE Y. M. C. A. NIGHT SCHOOL offers a six months' course in any of the following subjects: Freehand, architectural and mechanical drawing, bookkeeping, penmanship, business English, arithmetic and vocal music. Classes begin October 9th and meet two evenings a week. Good instructors are in charge and the cost is small. For particulars call at the building, 1350 I St., or ring up Main 907.

WANTED—Experienced grape packers, 4c per crate; street car fare paid. Apply H. V. Rudy, Orchard Farm, Sunnyside car line.

WANTED—

Good Hay Baler

— For 300 tons of hay. —
R. KAMIKAWA BROS. CO.
Phone 88. Cor. G and Kern.

SALESMEN for domestics and dress goods. Radin & Kamp.

WANTED—Experienced workman in sweet wine cellar; must be sober; suitable wages paid to right party. Ressler's Winery.

PEOPLE'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—Reliable help furnished. 1307 I St. Phone Main 2650.

WANTED—10 lumber pilers; $50 per month and board. Apply J. H. House, 1315 K St.

BONNEY'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 1221½ I St. Reliable help furnished. Phone Main 876.

RELIANCE Employment office—Men wanted, $2 day. 1217 K st, Main 2562.

AGUIRRE'S RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT office. Furniture, stock, implements, etc., bought and sold on commission. 935 J St., Fresno, Cal. Phone Main 2893.

JAPANESE HELP—Labor contracting. Furukawa Bros., 1448 Kern St. Tel. Main 715.

WANTED—Woodsmen and mill men. Apply Sanger Stage Stables.

WANTED—Young man 18 or 20 years old with some experience in the shoe business. Steady position; chance to advance. References. Address P. O. Box 765.

JAPANESE HELP—K. Tomita, general labor contractor. Room 22, Fiske Building. Phone Main 675.

JAPANESE HELP—Labor contracting. Kamikawa Bros., G and Kern streets. Tel. Main 88.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS.

MRS. JOHN MILLER—Piano lessons, 50c. 141 Park Ave.

EXPERT PIANO TUNING and repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Hefferman, 935 J St. Phone Main 2893.

BELL T. RITCHIE—Instruction in vocal culture, 1527 M St. Phone State 2276.

ESTHER McBEAN, teacher of piano. Phone Main 434; 1260 L street.

MISS GRACE CRAWFORD, teacher of piano; lessons 50c. 709 N St.

MRS. AARESTRUP, piano teacher, 422 Blackstone Ave. Main 1803.

JOHN LION—Teacher of piano and violin. Main 2062, 736 L St.

MISS MARTHA SPRENGLE—Teacher of piano. 1115 T St. Phone Black 1367.

MRS. L. MANSFIELD JENKINS, instructor mandolin, guitar and banjo. 430 J street. Main 1962.

MISS BALTHIS—Voice, piano and string instruments. Residence 302 Blackstone Ave. Phone Black 1321.

THE WANRELL VOCAL STUDIO. The correction of faulty tone production. 1539 M.

DON PARDEE RIGGS, teacher of violin and voice.

MRS. DON PARDEE RIGGS, teacher of voice. Studios 1444 L St.

MRS. LILLIAN DILLABAUGH, piano teacher. Room 2, Porteous Bldg. 1911 I St.

MISS KNOWLES' STUDIO, open Sept. 8. Pupils received for piano, organ, voice lessons. Room 3, over P. O. Tel. Main 720. Res. Main 472.

C. GARFIELD RICHARDSON, teacher of violin. Address Neu Avila Music House, 1029 I St., Phone Main 619.

ESTRAYED.

ESTRAYED—One light bay mule with halter and large lump under chin. Finder notify Mount Campbell Vineyard, R. F. D., Sanger, Box 72.

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN—Sept. 17, 1906, one dark brown mule, weight about 1100 pounds; was hitched to Petaluma cart. Finder please phone Suburban 2125.

ESTRAYED—Iron grey horse, foretop clipped. Finder notify State 2405.

ESTRAYED—Near Roeding ranch small red mule branded H. G. and F. Finder notify J. Bidegaray & Co., 1133 G St.; Tel. Main 525.

ESTRAYED—Two mules three miles north of Sanger; one branded J. C. Finder notify J. Bidegaray & Co. Phone Main 525, 1133 G St., Fresno.

STRAYED—1 large brown horse, 4 years old, weighing about 1350 lbs; halter with rope tied around neck; also buckskin pony weighing about 900 pounds; last seen at Ockenden July 25 at 8 p. m. Reward. Phone Main 156, Mgr. Grocery Dept., Chas. A. Dyale, Redlick Bros.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

DR. SARAH PUGH—Lady's specialist. 151 Forsyth Bldg. Phone Main 488. Residence Main 1107.

DR. HUGH M. FRAIZER, graduate of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Office 209 Forsyth Building.

DR. MINERVA KEY CHAPPELL, diseases of women and children. Office 147 Forsythe Bldg. Phone M. 1240; Res. 157 Abby St., Phone Main 729.

DR. A. L. HUNT, Osteopath. Nervous and chronic diseases. Office 2042 Mariposa St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Young lady for Art Department; experience necessary. Apply Gottschalk's.

WANTED—A cook, 1330 L St.

WANTED—Woman or girl to take care of 2-year old child. Apply after Sunday noon at 1457 J St.

WANTED—Experienced cashier; references required. H. Graff & Co.

WANTED—Millinery makers and apprentice girl. 1911 J St.

WANTED—At once, two experienced pressers; one lady and one gentleman; good wages for right people. Call at Lion's Dye Works, 474 Blackstone Ave.

WANTED—Girls for wrapping desk. Apply Gottschalk's

WANTED—A good cook and housekeeper at Mrs. C. Shannon's, Tulare, Cal., R. R. No. 1; wages $25.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages. Telephone Red 1372.

WANTED—Girl to assist in light housework and care of children. Inquire 1316 L St.

HATS—Made and trimmed; your material used. Miss Glenn, residence 1730 J St., phone Main 1363.

WANTED—A good cook and housekeeper at Mrs. Roy Payne's, 15 Forthcamp Ave.

WANTED—Competent girl to do cooking and house work. 1007 R street.

HELP WANTED—Competent lady stenographer; must have had actual experience and be well educated. Address P. O. Box 736.

A LADY of good education and wide acquaintance wanted by large Fresno house to demonstrate an article of special utility. No selling but steady, intelligent demonstration. Salary to commence $10 monthly. Letters of application must contain full particulars. P. O. Box 1334, Fresno.

WANTED— Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Board and room for man and two children, aged 4 and 6. Call at 2138 Kern St. today.

WANTED—To buy second crop Muscat grapes on vines. K. Tomita, Room 22, Fiske block, or 919 G.

WANTED—Two rooms and board for three adults, private family; state particulars. J, Box 25, Republican.

WANTED—By two young ladies, one large or two small furnished or unfurnished rooms in private family. Address X, Box 17, Republican office.

WANTED—Honest man to rent 80 acre ranch. Address Geo. A. Leon, Fowler, Cal.

WANTED—Some one to bale 60 tons of hay. Lee ranch, 7 miles north of Sanger.

CASH paid for chickens at tamale factory, 1353 J St.

WANTED—Fifty tons of feed barley. Minnewawa Vyd. No 10

FOR SALE—Lady's wheel in first-class condition, very cheap; 267 Nielson.

WANTED—to buy fat hogs. Apply to T. J. Burleigh, 1317 J St.

WANTED—To buy second crop muscat grapes. Sun Hong On Co., 955 G.

WANTED—20 or more hogs, feeders preferred. Ring up Tel. Suburban 2133.

WANTED—By 3 grown persons, furnished cottage about 4 rooms, near High school. Answer 1244 M St. Main 1932.

WANTED—To contract grading 60 acres of land. Apply Geo. C. Roeding, 1225 J street.

WANTED—To exchange good watch for good bicycle. No. 105 Howard St.

WANTED—A tract of land containing several thousand acres in Central California, suitable for subdividing into ten acre tracts for alfalfa or fruit ranches. Must have plenty of water. Write full particulars in first letter as we are prepared to do business on the right proposition. Chas. L. Hubbard & Co., 428 Laughlin bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Wine grapes at Lind Vineyard. Phone State 2012.

WANTED—Two good, sound young horses for delivery wagon. Canham, Phone State 2393.

WANTED—Second-hand counters and show cases. Address H. A., Caruthers, Cal.

FOR SALE—STOCK.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Three driving or delivery horses. Apply Valley Livery Stable on G and Mono Sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One fine Jersey heifer, fifteen months old, and her mother; or will exchange for good, gentle, fresh young cow. 2453 Harvey Ave.

FOR SALE—47 young mules, 1½ to 3½ years old. J. L. Price, Madera, Cal.

FOR SALE—A few choice young road mares; gentle to work double or single. H., Box 8, Republican.

FOR SALE—Two cows. Two Durham bull calves 8 months old. Eleven head of hogs. Z. Burns, near Craycrofts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Dairy of 50 milk cows and long lease on about 1000 acres of feed. Address J. R. B., R. R. No. 1, Kerman, Cal.

FOR SALE—A first class milk cow; gentle. F. Hindle, East Barton vineyard. R. R. 8.

I HAVE TEN MARES AND COLTS 8 colts weaned, 4 cheap mules, 6 work horses, 1 wagon, a few 3x6 and 2x3 trays. Will rent or sell one. Stemmer & Engine, Club Stables. D. J. Canty.

RAISE YOUR OWN BULL—Buy one of our Holstein calves from imported bulls, as good as the best. A. D. Owens Dairy, Fresno, R. R. 3, Box 58. Wm. Smith, Manager.

FOR SALE—For cash, hogs from 10 pounds to 400 pounds, 7 cents per pound. See Geo. E. Brown, Pollasky.

FOR SALE—Fresh cows. S. J. Irwin, Elm Ave., Central Colony.

TO EXCHANGE—For work stock, gasoline engine, 7 h. p. Rural Route 3, Box 159.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 fresh cow. J. Cunningham, Elm ave., bet. Central and Washington.

FOR SALE—Span good mules; weight about 1100 lbs. Call Anderson Bros., 1½ miles south Fresno Winery.

WANTED—To contract the sale of calves for six months from 25 choice cows. F. C. Campbell. P. O. Box 1023 Fresno.

FOR SALE—Fresh young cows. Wm. Eckard, corner East and Central aves. R. F. D. No. 2

FOR SALE—Jersey cow. Apply 1625 F street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

SNAP.
THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT INVESTMENT.

566 acres of orchard, alfalfa and river bottom land at less than $90 acre. 200 acres of orchard, the fruit from which was sold on the trees this year for $17,300. Gross sales and income over $21,000, netting over $17,000. Personal property and improvements that cannot be duplicated for $14,000 go with the place. Land is of the best in the county, free from alkali or hardpan, being richest sediment loam is wonderfully productive and will grow any kind of fruit or vegetables, and is especially adapted for walnuts. Fine buildings and place is in first-class order. Only ¾ mile to shipping point and station. In 5 years' time place can be readily made to pay $40,000 to $50,000 annually. Sacramento banks loan $25,000 on it at long time and low interest if desired.

This is one of the best bargains we offer, and we guarantee all the details and data. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

Only bona fide buyers will be dealt with; triflers need not take up our time.

Price only $50,000—half cash, balance to suit, on easy terms.

H. H. ALEXANDER & CO., 1050 J St.

160 ACRES OF HIGH GRADE LAND east of town; about 60 acres in Malaga and wine grapes and 50 acres of fine alfalfa; fenced on 2 sides. A nursery of 40,000 Malaga cuttings, sufficient for the whole place. First class red loam. Fancher Creek water. $110 per acre; ¼ cash. A fine investment.

1 acre tracts, Orange Ave., near Ventura St., $400. Easy terms. Close to school.

3 acres north of town, all improved; good income. Fine buildings; best location. $3200. Pretty home.

5 acres Kearney Ave., close in. Vines, berries and trees. Beautiful home place. $5000. Nice income.

10 acres Enterprise Col. Attractive little home with nice income; young place, A1 land. $1700.

20 acres, Mt. Campbell orange land; best location. Water right; a good buy for $1600. Worth $2000.

LOTS OF OTHERS LIKE ABOVE. SEE OUR LIST.

40 acres, all improved, in Helm tract. Buildings; mostly vineyard; fine property. $8000. Good land.

40 acres vineyard, Temperance Colony. A1 place; swell property; splendid income; buildings, trays, boxes, tools. $12,600. Fine investment.

40 acres land near Clovis, partly improved. Buildings; some alfalfa; water. Only $2600. Good buy.

40 acres 7 miles north of town; 17 acres alfalfa, 8 acres peaches; first-class water. Snap. $3000.

Raw land at Clovis, Sanger, Reedley.

Lindsay orange land, the finest in the state; 6 years' time; low interest.

Scores of places on our lists, some one of which is bound to suit you.

H. H. ALEXANDER & CO., 1050 J St.

TO RENT— The "Joseph Burns" place on Kings river, near Centerville, of about 900 acres. Good, rich land, and plenty of water. Will grow oranges, alfalfa, corn or anything. Will rent as a whole or subdivide. Inquire of Wm. O. Blasingame, Kutner Colony, Fresno. Phone, Suburban 2105.

FOR SALE—6-room modern cottage; hard finished, large barn; cheap. Inquire 927 L.

FOR SALE—Nice home, corner Glenn and McKenzie. Also 4 desirable lots on Glenn Ave. 301 Glenn.

FOR SALE—Two Specials. 8-roomed 2-story house and two 5-roomed cottages on three corner lots in heart of city; big income. Also 20-acre vineyard in bearing. $2750. Dow & Martin, 1139 I St., Fresno. Phone Main 591.

TO LEASE—Lands of J. H. Glide, consisting of 8000 acres near Orosi, Tulare Co. Will be leased as a whole or in subdivisions. Apply to J. H. Glide, 910 H street, Sacramento, Cal.

FOR SALE—Five room modern house on J, near Santa Clara. Must sell at once. Owner leaving town. Knight & Ewing Co., 1118 J St.

SNAP.
40 a. near Parlier, 20 a. muscat vines, 10 a. peaches, 10 a. unimproved, house and barn; price $6500.
FULTON, ARTHUR & GIFFIN.
Dinuba.

DeWITT H. GRAY & CO.

LIST LIST
Property With Us.

In the matter of sales or rentals, we guarantee you the best service in this county. We have first-class representatives in both Los Angeles and Oakland.

Two of the keenest, most able real estate men in the state represent this firm in these two cities.

It's Quality We Want,

Not quantity, in the matter of salable properties. We are not aiming for the largest lists in the county, but what we have are true investment propositions,—a fair price for Places Showing Big Net Returns.

Healthy, vigorous vineyards or orchards, free of shallow hardpan and alkali, and where The Crops Tell the Story.

We are in the market to buy or sell. Large Tracts for Subdivision.

Also

First-class City or Residence Property.

On anything touching real estate, it is safe to confer with us.

DeWITT H. GRAY & CO.
211 Forsythe Bldg. Phone Main 572.

FOR SALE—Five acres one-half mile north town, with house and barn, windmill and tank, chicken yard, corral and family orchard, three acres unimproved. Also for sale, corner Belmont and Van Ness. 120x110 feet. Inquire at 1257 F St.

FOR SALE—By owner, 20 acres; 3 acres peaches, 9 grapes; house and barn; implements and stock; 5 miles south from Fresno; $3200. easy terms. Address J. B., Box 31, Republican.

A GOOD BARGAIN—A fine five-room cottage on Blackstone avenue, new and modern, fine lawn and shade. Good out buildings. Easy terms, price $3750. Call up Pearson's exchange, next to P. O.

FOR SALE—Modern cottage, well furnished, barn and 2½ lots in good location, $3100. This property is being offered at a sacrifice on account of owner leaving town. Vaughn Bros., 1937 Fresno St.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

See This Before You Buy.
20 ACRES
9 acres 4-year old peaches; 6 in Muscats; 4½ alfalfa; 3-room house, barn and well. 2½ miles from Clovis. Must be sold. $3500; terms.
J. M. COLLIER CO.

WILL SACRIFICE my 5-room furnished house on Blackstone Ave. at $1700, part cash; must sell. Owner, P. O. Box 611.

FOR SALE.

$13,000—The best 40-acre vineyard in Fresno county; located between Fresno and Clovis. Fine 2-story residence, barn, windmill, tank and tank house. $7000 can remain on 10-year mortgage; bal. cash. (No. 528.)

$25,000—160 acre vineyard east of Fresno; rents for $4000 per annum. (No. 507.)

$10 per acre; 7400 acres of good land in Kern county, near Delano. No.—

$20 per acre; 1040 acres near Turlock. (No. 509). Call or send for our catalogue of country properties.

SUNSET REALTY CO.
1928 Mariposa St.
W. L. Chappell, Jos. M. Smith, H. Jacobsen, P. Rice.
Phone Main 531.

FOR RENT.

Fine office suites.

In the Fiske Building.

Take elevator, J street entrance.

Apply room 17.

IN DECEMBER, 1904, we sold to a local client 20 acres of "Hard Pan" land. They expended $1100 for improvements. On July 17, 1905, we sold the same property to Dr. G. W. Free for $3500. On May 15, 1906, we resold the same place to Chase Dechant for $5000, he has since refused $6000 for the ranch. We have plenty of the same kind of land for $20 per acre. F. M. Chittenden & Co.

A BARGAIN—20 acres fine land 1 1-4 miles from Selma on county road and electric power line; 8 acres Muirs and Suskahans, 4 acres Muskats, bal. alfalfa and pasture; only $2750; good terms. Address Box 1094, Selma.

FOR SALE—Sixty acres first-class land, seventeen acres in olives. 1455 I street.

FOR SALE—4-room house, 4 lots, 30 fruit trees; $1600.00. Apply T. C. Willey, 458 Clark St. Phone Main 1403.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, or exchange, 5 room hard finished house, lawn; plenty of shade, windmill and tank; 149 J street. Phone 1988.

FOR SALE—A nice 5-room cottage close in; small cash payment down, bal. $25 per month. Address Owner Box 8, Republican.

STOCK AND DAIRY—1,000 acres alfalfa, ample hay, artesian water, fenced, near R. R. Reasonable rental rates—Chamberlain Carr Co., 108 1-2 N. Irwin St., Hanford, Cal.

FOR SALE—A nine room, thoroughly modern house, two blocks north of courthouse; also five room cottage on Abby street. Inquire 1316 L street.

FOR SALE.

20 acres in Lone Star district, 9 acres Muir peaches, 7 acres in vineyard; A1 6-room house, pantry and bath, good barn and out buildings, cutting sheds and dry houses. Income $1300. Price $4500; $2500 cash, balance good terms at 8 per cent.

20 acres 3¼ miles northwest of Clovis, small house, 10 acres in vineyard, 5 acres Muir peaches, 1 acre assorted fruit, 3 acres alfalfa, all fenced. Price $3000.

10 acre poultry ranch near Clovis, small house, good barn, chicken houses and corrals, two wells, 6 H. P. pumping plant, incubators, brooders, etc. Price $2100; $1200 cash, balance easy terms.

10 acres Ventura avenue, 5 acres Muir peaches, 5 acres figs; small house, 3½ H. P. pumping plant, good well. Price $2500; 1-3 cash, balance easy terms.

HAMBLETON & HAMBLETON,
Phone Main 225. 2036 Mariposa St.

FOR SALE—6-room furnished house, 2 lots, 2-story barn, city water, gas, plenty shade. Price $2,000. Inquire 335 K street.

FOR SALE—120 acres on Main avenue, 1½ miles from Reedley. New house, new barn, windmill, fences, etc.; 60 acres planted in choice peach trees. A snap. Address Jesse Japsen and F. M. Blanchard, Grand Central Hotel, Fresno.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of orchard and vineyard on Blackstone avenue, 2 miles north of Fresno, 11 room house, windmill and tank, all outbuildings, all necessary farm implements, water right Church ditch.

120 acre dairy near Laton, 30 cows, 10 head horses, good buildings, 20 acres orchard and vineyard, all necessary farming and dairy tools. Price reasonable.

Quarter acre, lot, 7 room house, in Florence addition. Price $750.

5 room house, hard finish, 2 lots 25 by 150, city water, shade trees; 334 Valeria street, $1400; $600 cash.

50 acres of first class orange and vineyard land in the Hill colony at Centerville; perpetual water right with land; a bargain.

N. P. JUSTY & CO.
Moved to 2018 Mariposa.
Phone Main 945.

FOR SALE—A cool place in Fresno, near Arlington Heights; modern 2-story 8-room house; will take stock in part payment. Also 130 acres best alfalfa seed land; fenced, good well, windmill; nearly 100 acres of alfalfa; partly stocked. Address Box 2556, Fresno.

W. H. SMITH & CO.
Real Estate
Vineyard and Alfalfa Lands a Specialty
1142 I Street.

Twenty acres one mile from Fowler, 2 acres Mammoth Blackberries, one acre strawberries, 5 acres alfalfa, 50 peach trees and 8000 rooted Emperor grape vines. New 6-horse power gasoline engine already enstalled, ditches and headgates all made; small 2-room house, 2 plows and cultivator all new go with place. Price $2300, $550 cash balance in four years, 20 acres in Lone Star, 10 acres in young Muscats, six acres in alfalfa, balance unimproved; ditch running through the place. This is a good piece of property. Price $2200; half cash balance to suit.

Twenty acres in Lone Star, 5 acres one year old Muscats, balance unimproved. Fine building site and well located. Price $1700; $700 cash balance to suit.

We have a very large list of fine improved places, from 5 acres up to any amount you want. We can suit you in quality, quantity and in location. Call and look over our list before you make your purchase.

FOR SALE—Real Estate (Con.)

$375 PAYS for a grand 5-acre suburban home, near town; fine chicken ranch; ¼ down, balance in 4 annual payments at 5 per cent interest.

40—A grand property; 23 acres peach trees; 8 acres apricots; 7 Thompson seedless; horses and implements; good buildings; tracks, trucks and sulphur houses. Price $9000; terms.

20—Near town; all in trees and vines; fine income; nice home; horses cows and implements. A bargain. $5500.

40—18 alfalfa; all good land; house and barn; dirt cheap. Price $2500.

640 acres of good land for trees and vines. Make the first payment to suit yourself or $10 down.

CRUTCHER & HANSEN
1003 J St.

Will sell at sacrifice 3 corner lots
IN NORTH PARK
$500 down, balance your own time.
Address P. O. 611.

FOR SALE—20 acres near West Park school. Apply Mrs. L. West, 1447 South Flower St., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—20 acres six miles from Fresno. House, barn, partly fenced. Two good wells, alfalfa and pasture; shade trees, blackberries, loganberries; six cows, cream separator. Good place for cows and chickens. R. F. D. 5, Box 57, Fresno.

FOR SALE—60 acre wine grape vineyard in Scandinavian colony, opposite Scandinavian winery; crops worth $4500 goes with the place. Price $14,800. Cash $6500, balance on terms to suit the purchaser. J. P. Rasmussen, R. R. No. 7.

We own and offer for sale the best 5 acre tracts near Fresno, first class soil with water right and will sell on easy payments.

We also have some fine bargains in vineyards and alfalfa lands.
WOY & MADSEN,
1139 J street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES (Con.(

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—Furnished and unfurnished. 1421 K. Mrs. J. N. Moore.

FOR RENT—Two nice airy rooms, near in and corner of car line. Rent reasonable; 709 N St.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

TABLE BOARD in private family. Also room and board for Gentleman. 1727 L street.

BOARD AND ROOM $5 per week and up. 1445 K St.

ROOM AND BOARD may be had at the Hotel Palms at reasonable prices.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with board; choice location. 1457 J.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with board. Apply 1435 K st.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR RENT—40 acres; good improvements. Corner North and East Aves.

FOR RENT—A barn suitable for four horses; hay loft, carriage house and corral. 736 L St.

FOR RENT—Threshing engine suitable for packing house. Apply Helm Company, J St.

FOR RENT—Cool rooms with board; private family; 824 M street.

FOR RENT—Knights of Pythias hall, Friday and Saturday nights. Apply Donahoo. Emmons & Co.

LOST.

LOST—At park skating rink Friday night, gold chain and cross engraved on one side with name and date. Reward for return to 1133 N St.

LOST—Necklace and locket; engraved on one side ("Jinny"). Reward for return to this office.

LOST—A Gordon setter. Finder return to A. V. Lisenby, People's Savings bank, and receive reward.

LOST—Between Forth vineyard and Los Palmas vineyard, 4 coats and one full suit. $5.00 reward for return to the Forth vineyard.

LOST—On Recreation Park car Saturday night, gold watch fob on black ribbon; gents' picture inside, initials "E. L." on outside. Finder return to 114 Theata St. and receive reward.

FOUND.

FOUND—Man's wheel, "White." Can be seen at 1135 Q St.

FOUND—Jacket. Owner can have same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for ad.

FOUND—Bicycle. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. Call 444 West Ave.

FOUND—Grammer school geography. Party can have same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for ad.

FOUND—Three turkeys. Prove property and pay for ad. Call No. 1 Engine house, 1244 J St.

TAKEN UP early Monday morning, corner of Church and Cherry Ave., Fresno colony, two mules. Owner please call for same, pay costs.

FOUND—Black Snell bicycle. Address 461 C street. Owner call and prove property and pay for ad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST DINNER in Fresno for 20c at the Old Fresno Bakery.

MISS HARVEY'S private kindergarten reopens Sept. 17th: Koehler hall, Merced, near K. Phone red 1056.

ALL KINDS OF HAY delivered, J and Kern Sts. D. O. Hawkins. Phone Main 353.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Work guaranteed. Some good upright pianos, rented short time, will sell cheap on easy payments. Phone Main 407. Hockett Piano Co.

POULTRY bought and sold. Dressed chickens a specialty. Ventura Cash Market, 612 J St.

WE TAKE OLD HARNESS in exchange for new; retrim your old buggy top, or sell you a new top; repair your old harness, make heavy or light harness to order. Saddles, whips, robes and everything in harness and saddlery line. H. L. Chamberlain, 1923 Tulare street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—An honest partner with small capital; a chance of a lifetime. Phone main 1580.

CHILDREN'S Home Society of California, Mrs. Annie M. Wilcox, district superintendent, 122 Angus street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

MILLER HOUSE. Outside furnished rooms, 25 cents a night and up. Also housekeeping and transient rooms. Free bath and phone. Address 630 H St.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen. Phone Main 2989. 275 Abby St.

FURNISHED ROOM for housekeeping; $4 per month. Address Room, Box 5, Republican.

ROOM TO RENT—Nicely furnished front room to rent, in private home. Two blocks from city park. Modern conveniences and private entrance. Will rent single or double. Gentlemen only. Call at 2415 Merced St. at once.

FOR RENT—Front room and board. Hot and cold water. 826 M St.

FOR RENT—One large furnished front room. Also unfurnished housekeeping apartments of three rooms, new and modern, in North Park. 909 Yosemite Ave. Main 2891.

FOR RENT—2 rooms, furnished, for housekeeping. 736 L St.

FOR RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms, 444 J St. Phone Main 1161.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Rent reasonable. 1311 P St.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, 1130 M street. Bath and telephone.

WANTED—Lady, good recommendations, desires companion for nice room, near Y. W. C. A. Apply Room 40, Fisk Block.

HOTEL PORTLAND—Opposite Novelty theater. Furnished rooms. Transients solicited. Phone Main 500.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. 274 Glenn Ave.

MECHANICS' Lodging house, cool rooms, cheap and free bath; 756 H St., Mrs. Studebecker.

FOR RENT—4 front rooms, Chance block, 1 st., A. D. Chance, Main 857 or 1452 K st.

CENTRALLY LOCATED, nicely furnished and unfurnished housekeeping rooms. Strictly first-class house; no children. 1911 Fresno, cor. L.

FOR RENT—Front room; gentleman only; close in; phone and bath. 849 N.

FOR RENT—One large room for two; board if desired; choice location; 1457 J St.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. Bath. References; 1539 M street. Phone Main 1202.

FOR NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, running water in every room, go to "The Wallace," 1248 J St.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, private family; board if desired. 1414 M.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM suitable for one or two. Modern conveniences. 816 M St.

FOR RENT—Two furnished housekeeping rooms, 732 J street, near P. O.

Nice cool furnished housekeeping rooms for rent, $5.00 per month. 625 K st.

FOR RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms (adults only); also single rooms for gentlemen. Golden Gate House, 1315 K street.

FOR RENT—3 room furnished apartment in good location. Apply W. C. Wharton, 1050 J St.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Furnished, with use of barn and pasture, large modern house of eight rooms 7 miles out. Hot and cold water, bath, acetleyne gas. Very moderate rent to right party. F. D., Box 28, Republican office.

FOR RENT—4-room house $8, 7-room house $14 and 6-room furnished house $27.50 per month. Vaughn Bros., 1937 Fresno St.

FOR RENT—Hard finished house, barn, corral, chicken house, shade. Address L. S. Waymouth, Fresno. Phone State 2356.

FOR RENT—4-room cottage, bath, electric lights; large yard. Apply 105 Forthcamp.

FOR RENT—5-room furnished cottage. Key 1544 N St. Phone Blk. 1924.

12-ROOM boarding and rooming house for rent. Furniture for sale and lease given by owner of property. Sunset Realty Co, 1928 Mariposa St.

FOR RENT—6-room house 2018 Stanislaus.

FOR RENT—7-room house, partly furnished, close in. Inquire 1157 K St. Phone State 2173.

FOR RENT—Furnished 6-room house, one-half block north of park, on M St. Inquire 1243 M St.

FOR RENT—Modern cottage and barn. Inquire at store, cor. Belmont and West.

FOR RENT—8-room 2-story house, 2226 San Joaquin St. between L and M.

FOR RENT—Furnished 6-room house, one-half block west of park, on M St. Inquire 1243 M St.

FOR RENT—4-room house and barn, 340 Clark St.; 1 furnished room, 2 unfurnished; housekeeping rooms with bath. Inquire 2321 Mariposa.

FOR SALE or rent—Furnished, $25.00 one of the most disirably located homes in Fresno; 5 rooms; bath, pantry and closets; hot and cold water; barn; lawn and shade. 1234 P St., near cars. Armstrong.

FOR RENT—$15.00, seven room modern house, stable, chicken yard, water included; 3028 Washington Ave. Near Orchard. Key next door, or Chittenden, 1152 J.

FOR RENT—New brick house, close to Kroeger school; $8.00 per month. Inquire 487 Belmont.

FOR RENT—On North L, 6-room house; gas and bath; $22.50. Inquire 1610 L.

SIX-ROOM Furnished Cottage, $14; unfurnished cottage and barn $10. Main 2003.

FOR RENT—House 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc. Desirable location, North J St. Apply mornings to W. L. Collins, 1756 L St.

FOR RENT—3-roomed house, furnished, $9 a month. Inquire 352 H.

FOR RENT—House of 4 large rooms with 6 foot chicken fence; $8.00 per month; 302 Mary st. Apply cor. Woodward and Mary st., Woodward's addition.

FOR RENT—Five room modern house; new; one block from car line; $13.50. Address City Furniture Store, K st.

LODGING HOUSE—12 rooms, 728 Nielsen avenue; rent $40. Shepherd-Teague Co., 1123 J street.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—About Aug. 25 bay horse, white spot in forehead, two white hind feet, right front foot wire cut, branded on left S with half circle over it. Owner call at Pierre Berard sheep camp, Lane's Bridge, take horse and pay charges.

ADDITIONAL CLASS ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On real estate. Address P. O. box 1333, Fresno.

POLITICAL CARDS

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

A. B. SMITH.

Republican Nominee.

FOR CONSTABLE—Third Township.

U. M. VOICE

Republican Nominee.

FOR SUPERVISOR—Fourth District.

J. M. LESLIE

Regular Republican Nominee.
Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1906.

For Supervisor—First District.

CHRIS JORGENSEN.

Regular Democratic Nominee.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

J. R. HICKMAN.

Regular Republican Nominee.

For District Attorney

GEO. COSGRAVE.

Republicnn Nominee.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

H. L. WARD.

Democratic Nominee.

FOR SHERIFF.

L. P. TIMMINS.

Republican Nominee.

FOR ASSESSOR.

J. M. BRAMBLETT.

Republican Nominee.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

SCOTT McKAY.

Republican Nominee.

For Justice of the Peace.
(Third Township)

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH.

Democratic Nominee.

FOR CONSTABLE.
(Third Township)

WM. H. PULESTON.

Regular Republican Nominee.

For Judge of the Superior Court.

GEO. E. CHURCH (Incumbent)

Democratic Nominee.

FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

GEO. R. ANDREWS.

Republican Nominee.

FOR RECORDER.

R. N. BARSTOW.

RepublicanNominee.

For Recorder—

CHARLES McCARDLE.

Democratic nominee

For Treasurer—

R. G. HARRELL

Democratic nominee

For Assemblyman 6ist District.

T. J. ALEXANDER

Democratic Nominee.

For Judge of the Superior Court

ALVA E. SNOW.

Republican nominee.

For Judge of the Superior Court

H. Z. AUSTIN (Incumbent)

Republican nominee

For Constable of the Third Township.

WALTER S. McSWAIN.

Democratic Nominee.

FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

N. P. JUSTY.

Democratic Nominee.

FOR CORONER.

WILLIAM A. BEAN.

Democratic Nominee.

FOR ASSESSOR.

G. P. CUMMINGS.

Democratic Nominee.

For County Superintendent of Schools.

E. W. LINDSAY.

Democratic Nominee.

For Judge of the Superior Court.

N. C. COLDWELL.

Democratic Nominee.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

W. O. MILES.

Democratic Nominee.

FOR SHERIFF.

R. D. CHITTENDEN.

Democratic Nominee.

For Constable of the Third Township.

JOHN W. DUMAS.

Democratic Nominee.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

S. R. LA RUE.

Democratic Nominee.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

YOUNG MAN wants private lessons in English evenings. H. Box 28, Republican.

FINE WOOLEN BLANKETS and lace curtains laundered. Phone Main 851.

BEIT BROTHERS AND WERNHER

LONDON, Sept. 20.—By the death of his brother Alfred, Otto Beit, a bachelor, aged 50, becomes practically the richest man in England—certainly the richest untitled citizen. The fortune of the dead millionaire is conservatively estimated at any figure between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000, and as the bulk of this is left to his brother, Otto Beit, must be regarded as the king of English men of wealth.

It is lucky for Otto Beit that he had a brother possessing such tenacity of purpose—so keen, shrewd and enterprising—because it left to his own initiative it is doubtful whether he would ever succeed in controlling millions.

There were no two brothers who possessed more widely different characteristics. In the midst of all his financial worries and excitements the late Alfred Beit was always devotedly attached to his own family and relatives, and when fortune came, he shared it liberally with them all. The happy-go-lucky disposition of his brother appealed to him, though he was himself one of the most matter-of-fact men who ever invested a dollar. "I have enough to establish us both as millionaires," he was once heard to say at a convivial gathering of South African millionaires. "Otto if left to himself, might or might not work out his own fortune, but it is a thousand to one on the 'might not.' He might become the controller of a small store or something like that, but there is no material in him for a self-made millionaire."

Alfred was a man of method and determination in everything he had undertaken. Otto, on the other hand, was inclined to take things easy and let opportunities slide. Perhaps it was the feeling that his brother had accumulated sufficient wealth to supply the family wants a thousand times over and to keep their old mother in Hamburg supplied with luxuries that caused him to incline more to the pleasures and enjoyments of society than he otherwise would. There is no reason why he shouldn't so far as his mother is concerned, for the old lady lives monotonously at the family home in Germany and finds apparently some difficulty in getting through with the $5000 a year which it was Alfred Beit's first ambition to secure for her.

Immediately Alfred Beit saw the foundation of his own fortune laid, he shared all his confidences and the most of his investments with his brother, so that Otto Beit developed into a millionaire back in 1880 quite as rapidly and quite as unexpectedly as he has now become a multi-millionaire. Although he has been now for a number of years personally acquainted with almost every detail of his dead brother's financial and industrial undertakings, he has taken but little actual share in directing or controlling them. His brother used him as a sort of a courier when important dispatches relating to hurried finance had to be carried between London, Paris, Berlin and South Africa. At the offices of the great firm of Wernher, Beit & Co., he was seldom seen. One of the heads of the departments in detailing his experiences of the two brothers said: "The governor, although a most humane and considerate man, was excessively exacting in all matters pertaining to business. We always expected a rough time of it when we reached the office at 9:30 or 10 in the morning and found him already wading through piles of correspondence. When Otto took his place, we always were prepared for an evening out: and to have what we liked in drinks and cigars."

It would not be right to say that Otto Beit has been a man about town. He lacks the foolish extravagances of the "Johnnie," but he likes the theater, the music hall and the opera, both before and behind the scenes. Indeed, it was once suggested that if he married at all, he was sure to succumb to the fascinations of some one of the dozen or so beautiful actresses who were always ready to share his hospitality at one or other of the restaurants where he is wont to entertain.

While the new multi-millionaire is fond of life and the excitements of fashionable London, there is nothing objectionable in his manner of doing things. He dresses with great care, but resembles his late brother in abhorring jewelry. He carries sometimes a common oxidized metal watch, to which is attached a leather strap held to his waistcoat button hole by means of a buckle. He likes sport, from boxing, wrestling, billiard playing, to horse racing, and has now succeeded to his brother's racing stables in Germany, which are, however, of no great consequence. His patronage of sport is, however, more of the quiet, unassuming type than of the senseless extravagances of the youth who has just come into an unexpected inheritance. His luncheons, both at fashionable hotels and at his private residence, are distinguished for the absence of shady financiers, butterfly lordlings and parasitical sports. Every person present might carry in his pocket a certificate of character and respectability from Father Bernard Vaughan, who has been thundering lately against the smart set. No one even in his pre-millionaire days ever accused Otto Beit of associating with shady people. He cares little for reading; his books are the newspapers. He has not as yet manifested any particular interest in art.

Unlike his brother, Otto does not believe in the early-to-bed and early-to-rise rule, but as he does not saturate himself with wine and keeps in form by means of plenty of physical exercise, a little sleep satisfies him. A dip in the lake in Hyde Park in the early morning is a luxury he never misses when he is in London. He and a couple of his dogs may be seen having their bath any morning during the summer months. In the choice of his food, he is peculiarly simple in his habits, and prefers a chop or steak to anything else. For this reason he has no distinguished continental chefs or cooks of European fame on his premises at No. 40 Belgrave square. Incidentally, he inherits his brother's beautiful house in Park Lane, but it is understood that he is going to sell it.

When he has a dinner or a supper party at his house, all the food is supplied by a firm of caterers from outside. Cooking on the premises, he says, destroys the atmosphere of the place and encourages insects and microbes of every description. He is on terms of personal intimacy with the king and the prince of Wales, and his house is one of the few in London where his majesty visits to have a hand at cards and a game at billiards. While Alfred Beit was accumulating millions for himself and his friends, his brother Otto was cultivating the society of London's proudest aristocrats. One was the financier, the other was the sprightly Bohemian courtier, and in this way the brothers succeeded in bringing together a variety of influential forces.

Perhaps there was no man among the whole legion of English financiers to whom King Edward was indebted more for sound investments than to the late Alfred Beit. The knighthood conferred on his partner, Julius Wernher, was an indication of the relations that existed between the royal family and the late millionaire. Had Alfred Beit lived a few years longer, he too would have gone a step toward the peerage. As matters stand at present, Otto Beit may live to enjoy the honor which his brother lost. But even his most intimate friends can't guess what he will do with all of the vast wealth that luck has thrust upon him.

Upon whom is Alfred Beit's mantle likely to fall? As the great banking house of Wernher, Beit & Co. is now the leading firm in Europe operating in Africa, it is reasonably supposed that Sir Julius Wernher, baronet, must take the lead in bossing South African finance. The fact is not overlooked, however, that he is well over 60 years of age, and that since South Africa began to cut such an important figure in the world's money, young men have been chiefly responsible for developing her resources. Rhodes, Jameson, Barnato, Joel and Beit were all young men and practically the pioneers of South Africa's activities—industrial, financial and political. There can be no doubt that Sir Julius Wernher will continue to control and direct the huge interests of the house with which his name is associated, but whether he has the capacity for "thinking in continents" which Rhodes and Beit displayed is another story. He has not, it is said, the breadth of view of Alfred Beit. He is keen, shrewd and enterprising enough in finance, but when it comes to looking at things imperially—as Joseph Chamberlain would say—he is rather at sea.

Beit was as much at ease in manipulating millions as Wernher would be in dealing with thousands. Beit could compel attention where his partner would court resentment or perhaps invite defeat. There is no secret about the fact that Alfred Beit was mainly responsible for the millions which the firm has accumulated. Sir Julius, although described as a good-natured man, is a rigid disciplinarian, but he is hardly the master that the activities and complex situation of South Africa demands. At the moment, however, he appears to be the only possible successor to Alfred Beit, not because he is a man of striking capacity or originality or initiative, but because his personal wealth and huge commercial and financial interests place him head and shoulders above any other multi-millionaire aspiring to fame or prominence in South African affairs.

There are other men whose names have loomed larger on the South African horizon than Sir Julius Wernher's because they have interested themselves in its internal affairs. They are Abe Bailey, Rochefort Maguire, ex-Parnellite M. P.; Max Neumann and Sir George Farrar. They are all millionaires, and they all pull many of the strings that control the money that has fallen to the share of Sir Julius Wernher and his partners. They must, therefore, wait.

Personally, Sir Julius Wernher is one of the most modest men of wealth in London. He dresses more like a poor grocer than like a man of many millions. When he does at walk all the way, his traveling expenses to his office and back home never cost him more than 10 cents daily. He stands on the doorstep of his mansion in Piccadilly almost every morning when living in town to wait for the omnibus that carries him to the door of his office in the city. Like his partner, he was punctual to the extent of being almost eccentric. If anything occurred in his home that might delay him in the morning beyond the usual time he would not go to the office at all that day. "The only way," he would say, "to encourage punctuality is to punish your staff and punish yourself." Eight solid hours' work at his office is his usual day. Frequently he does not go out to lunch, and then the office boys are heard to giggle among themselves that the governor must have brought sandwiches in his pocket from home that morning. Away from business, he enjoys life mostly as other men do. He smokes, drinks, likes a modest gamble and plays a good game of billiards. In this latter connection, it is said, that he has the most luxuriously fitted billiard table in Europe. When it is pointed out that $35 to $40 is considered a good price to pay for the cloth on a professional match table, it is easy to imagine the luxuriousness of Sir Julius Wernher's table when the cloth cost $250.

Since his elevation to a baronetcy he has entertained on a lavish scale, both at his town house and at Loaton Hoo Park, in Bedfordshire. Hitherto he confined his entertaining to persons in his own immediate circle, but now many of the best people in London are seen at his parties.

MINES AND MINING.

STILL ON DECK—Assaying 50c. Pioneer Assaying Co., 131 5th St., near U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal.

FEED YARD.

J. KLEMM, F. and Inyo. Phone Main 1715. Single rigs $1.50 day.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

GEORGE A. CUSTER CIRCLE, No. 18, Ladies of the G. A. R., meets first and third Saturday afternoons of each month at 1:30 o'clock, Risley hall on Fresno street.

MARY SWEET, Pres.
ALZOA BOMGARDNER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA LODGE NO. 43—Meets Thursday, 8 p. m., I. O. O. F. hall.

I. O. O. F.

FRESNO LODGE, No. 186—Meets Monday, 8 p. m., I. O. O. F. hall.

ATLANTA POST, G. A. R., meets the first and third Saturdays at 2 p. m. of each month at Risley hall, Fresno street. All members in good standing invited.

H. D. GROSS, Com.
H. V. PARKER, Adjt.

FRESNO AERIE—Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., K. P. hall.

H. M. DENNISON, Secretary.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO,
Fresno, California.

Capital Paid Up $100,000.00
Surplus and Profits 380,000.00

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.
United States Depositary.

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO.

U. S. Depositary.

Paid up Capital $150,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits.. 170,000

Alfred Kutner .....President
E. E. Manheim.....Vice. Pres. and Mgr.
Walter Shoemaker .....Cashier
G. A. Middleton.....Assistant Cashier

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

FRESNO NATIONAL BANK.

(Opposite the Postoffice.)

Paid up capital.....$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits.. 90,000

Thomas W. Patterson, president; W. P. McVey, vice president; Dan Brown, Jr., cashier; Am. S. Hayes, assistant cashier.

ADULTERATION IN ANTIQUETY

A dispatch from New York published in the Chronicle one day last week stated that of all the drugs sold in New York 72 per cent are adulterated. "Only 28 per cent are absolutely or reasonably pure, and 50 per cent are so frank, so dishonestly compounded and labeled, so dangerous to life that they call for the instant prosecution in the criminal courts of the manufacturers and wholesale dealers," says the New York Herald. It adds: "In this list no account is taken of thousands of cases of criminal substitution by the retailer, who, for a trifling profit, does not hesitate to employ entirely different drugs, although cheaper, for component parts of prescriptions intrusted to him for compounding by physicians." This is an awful indictment, but there is no reason for challenging any count in it. Every word is doubtless true; and what is said of the drug trade in New York city will probably apply to that of every city in the Union.

The practice of adulteration is not peculiarly modern. The ancients evidently suffered from the manipulations of the sophisticators of drugs as greatly as we do nowadays. It may be supposed that no such scope was afforded the adulterator of antiquity as he of our own times enjoys, but a careful reading of the testimony on the subject will remove the impression. The omans in the days of the Cæsars may not have enjoyed the services of as highly skilled medical men as those our own century has produced, but they thought they did, and in these matters belief seems to be almost as important as demonstration. No copy of a standard pharmacopœia of this period has survived, but Pliny in his "Natural History," has furnished us as much information as we need to satisfy ourselves on several points. First, he makes it perfectly clear that doctors were held in great esteem, mentioning several who received big sums for their services. The surgeons seemed to enjoy a very big reputation. He tells of one who received a fee of 200,000 sesterces for removing a cataract, and speaks of another who paid a fine of 10,000,000 sesterces, exacted by the Emperor Claudius for some offense, and that on his return from Gaul, to which province he was banished, he amassed an equally great sum in the course of a few years.

Pliny has nothing to say in disparagement of this branch of the profession, but the relish with which he quotes an alleged epitaph, "It was the multitude of physicians that killed me," shows that he "had it in" for those who wrote out prescriptions. These doctors were chiefly Greeks, and Pliny darkly intimates that they used their own language in order to fool the patient, and to prevent him from learning what he was taking into his system. When we are told that in cases requiring desperate remedies medicines with hundreds of ingredients were prescribed, and in addition are informed that almost everything in the nature of a drug was adulterated, we do not wonder that sensible men reached the conclusion that doctors and druggists were little better than highway robbers. Pliny speaking of these concocted nostrums, says:

Theriace is the name given to a prescription devised by luxury, composed of 600 different ingredients.

The Mithridatic antidote is composed of 450 ingredients, some of which are used in exactly the same proportions, and the quantity prescribed in some cases is so small as the sixteenth part of a denarius. Which of the gods, pray, can have instructed man in such trickery as this?

Think of the opportunities afforded the unscrupulous druggist called upon to compound a prescription with 600 ingredients. In nine cases out of ten he probably substituted something else than that ordered: or, if no one was standing by to count, he probably cut out two or three hundred of the prescribed things with great benefit to the patients. But it was not in such works of art as 600-ingredient pills or decoctions that the greatest opportunity to defraud presented itself. It was by sophisticating the articles in constant use that the druggist of ancient Rome made his money. Balsam which appears to have been derived from Judea, was in Pliny's time a highly esteemed remedy. Of it he says: "In no commodity are there practiced more palpable frauds than in this: for a sextarius (one and one-seventh pints) of balsamum, which is sold by the fiscal authorities at 300 denarii, is sold again for a thousand, so vast is the profit to be derived from this liquid by sophistication." He also tells us that myrrh was adulterated with pieces of mastich, and that the mastich was in turn adulterated with resin. In short, he roundly declared that the apothecary fixed up everything he sold, and that the people were fools not to stick to pot herbs. Perhaps the prevalence of the adulterating habit may account for the adoption of the simpler and less expensive remedies of the kind described in these passages:

When a horseshoe becomes detached from the hoof, as often is the case, if a person takes it up and puts it by, it will act as a remedy for the hiccup the moment he calls to mind the spot where he placed it.

It is asserted, also, that if the fish called the star is smeared with fox's blood, and then nailed to the upper lintel of the door, or to the door itself, with a copper nail, no noxious spells will be able to obtain admittance, or at least to be productive of evil effects.

Let us hope that the druggists of today will not oblige us by their evil practices to resort to remedies of this kind. But perhaps they would not be so bad after all. A cast horseshoe is not easily adulterated, and star fishes and copper nails are accessible to all.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A DAYLIGHT TRIP.

Through San Joaquin Valley in Parlor Cars.

Travelers on the Southern Pacific may now see the great San Joaquin valley by daylight while riding through it in comfortable parlor cars. These new and finely furnished cars are carried on train No. 34, the Bakersfield Passenger, which leaves San Francisco daily at 8.30 a. m., arriving at Bakersfield 6.05 p. m., and on train 83, leaving Bakersfield 7.30 a. m. and arriving at San Francisco 4.50 p. m. These cars have large windows and easy cushions, and the daylight trip enables the traveler to see all the great valley.

BYRON HOT SPRINGS.

The great health and pleasure resort of California not disturbed by the recent earthquake. You may still find rest, amusement and regain your health. The hotel table is sumptuous! It is the only place in the world where you can get a hot mineral bath in porcelain tubs without leaving the hotel. If you cannot spend a long period there take advantage of the week end excursions; the Southern Pacific is still selling these excursion tickets at $11.00, all expenses paid, Friday to Tuesday inclusive, including R. R. fare, two days' board at the hotel, use of mineral water and baths, also hot mud baths, and stage fare to and from station to hotel.

Special Reduced Round Trip Rates to St. Louis and Return.

The Southern Pacific Co. will sell tickets account American Bankers Association St. Louis, Oct. 12th and 13th. Return limit November 30th.

Enquire of your local agent.

C. M. BURKHALTER,
D. F. & P. A., S. P. Co.
Fresno, 1013 J St.

Remove the Hair.

From your arms if you wish them to look nice in short sleeves. Smith's Depellitory Powder is the best. Price 50c at Smith Bros.' Drug Store.

If It's a Reputation

You are after, White's Cream Vermifuge has a world wide reputation as the best of all worm destroyers, and for its tonic influence on weak and unthrifty children. It improves their digestion and assimilation of their food, strengthens their nervous system and restores them to health and vigor natural to a child. If you want a healthy happy child get a bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 17th day of September, 1906, the Board of Trustees of the City of Fresno, State of California, did at its meeting on said day adopt a resolution of intention, No. 500, to order the following street work to be done in said city, to-wit:

That "I" Street, in said City, from the north line of Merced Street to the south line of Tuolumne Street (except such portions thereof as is required by law to be kept in order or repair by any person or company having railroad tracks thereon and excepting such portions as are already done) be paved with an Asphalt pavement on an Asphalt Concrete foundation, and curbed with Granite Curbing, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Fresno, California.

For further particulars of said work, reference is hereby made to said resolution on file in the office of the city clerk.

W. H. SPENCER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Fresno.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 17th day of September, 1906, the Board of Trustees of the City of Fresno, State of California, did at its meeting on said day adopt a resolution of intention, No. 501, to order the following street work to be done in said city, to-wit:

That an Artificial Stone Sidewalk five (5) feet in width be constructed on each side of Abbey Street, from the curb-line of Sixth Street to the south line of Belmont Avenue (excepting such portions of said street between said points along which an artificial stone sidewalk has been constructed) said sidewalk to be constructed in accordance with the specifications for said work on file in the office of the City Clerk and in accordance with the official grade of said city.

For further particulars of said work, reference is hereby made to said resolution on file in the office of the city clerk.

W. H. SPENCER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Fresno.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 17th day of September, 1906, the Board of Trustees of the City of Fresno, State of California, did at its meeting on said day adopt a resolution of intention, No. 502, to order the following street work to be done in said city, to-wit:

That an Artificial Stone Sidewalk six (6) feet in width be constructed on the west side of "H" Street from the south curb-line of Mariposa Street to the north curb-line of Tulare Street (except such portions of said street between said points along which an artificial stone sidewalk has been constructed), said sidewalk to be constructed in accordance with the specifications for said work on file in the office of the City Clerk and in accordance with the official grade of said city.

For further particulars of said work, reference is hereby made to said resolution on file in the office of the city clerk.

W. H. SPENCER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Fresno.

Stockholders Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the 28 Oil Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 2032 Mariposa street, Fresno, California, on Monday, October 8th, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may lawfully come before the meeting.

JACOB CLARK,
Secretary.

Dated September 15th, 1906.

MEETING NOTICE.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Fresno Traction Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fresno Traction company, a corporation, will be held at the office of the company, No. 1801 Tulare street, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of October, A. D., 1906, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the company to serve until the next annual meeting, as fixed by the by-laws of the company, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before such meeting.

W. E. DURFEY, Secretary.

Office, No. 1801 Tulare St., Fresno, California.

Lame Back.

This is an ailment for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm has proven especially valuable. In almost every instance it affords prompt and permanent relief. Mr. Luke LaGrange of Orange, Mich., says of it: "After using a plaster and other remedies for three weeks for a bad lame back, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and two applications effected a cure. For sale by all druggists.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

The Liberty Mill Race company, a corporation. Principal place of business, Elkhorn, Fresno county, California.

Location of property, Fresno county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors of said company, held on the 7th day of September, 1906, an assessment, No. 45, of ten dollars ($10) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the said corporation payable immediately to the treasurer, the Farmers' National bank, at Fresno, Fresno county, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, October 13, 1906, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, November 17, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., to pay the delinquent assessments, together with cost of advertising and expense of sale.

C. L. ADAMS,
Secretary of said Corporation.

Dated Fresno, Cal., Sept. 7, 1906.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Theodore F. Murphy, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Alvira F. Murphy, administratrix of the estate of Theodore F. Murphy, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the law offices of H. H. Welsh, rooms 9 and 10 of the Farmers' National bank building, corner of Mariposa and "I" streets in the City of Fresno, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the said County of Fresno, State of California.

ALVIRA F. MURPHY,
Administratrix of the Estate of Theodore F. Murphy, deceased.

Dated, Fresno, Cal., Sept. 15, 1906.

H. H. Welsh, attorney for administratrix.

Ordinance No. 525.

An Ordinance amending Subdivision 7 of Section 22 of Ordinance No. 500 of the City of Fresno, which said ordinance is designated Paragraph 115 of the Charter and Ordinances of the City of Fresno, which said ordinance so to be amended is entitled "An ordinance licensing for purposes of regulation and revenue, every kind of lawful business, hereinafter specified, transacted or carried on within the corporate limits of the City of Fresno, State of California, fixing the rates of license tax upon the same and providing for the collection of said license tax, and punishment for carrying on the same without a license."

The board of Trustees of the City of Fresno do ordain as follows:

FIRST. That Paragraph 115 of the Charter and Ordinance of the City of Fresno, being Subdivision 7 of Section 22 of Ordinance No. 500 of the said City of Fresno is hereby amended so that Subdivision 7 of said Paragraph will read as follows, to-wit:

"SEVENTH. For the business of peddling or selling from wagons any fresh, salted, dried, or cured meats, within the City of Fresno, the sum of Five Dollars per quarter, but this Subdivision of this Section shall not go into effect until the 1st day of October, 1906."

SECOND. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

THIRD. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately after and upon its adoption by the Board of Trustees of this City.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of Fresno, held on the 17th day of September, 1906, introduced by Trustee Collins and after having been read was by said Board thereupon ordered published at least once in the Fresno Morning Republican, a daily newspaper printed, published and circulated in said City, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes—Trustees Collins, Keisker, Myers, Statham, Wrightson, Falkenstein, Sunderland.

Noes—Trustee Anderson.

Absent—Trustees none.

Attest:

W. H. RYAN,
City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE NO 38.

Crescent Canal company, a corporation.

Location and principal place of business, Wheatville, Fresno county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors held on the 11th day of September, 1906, an assessment of ($50.00) fifty dollars per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation payable on or before the 11th day of October, 1906, to the secretary at his office at Wheatville, Fresno county, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 11th day of October, 1906, will be delinquent and advertised for sale and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 12th day of November, 1906, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the company's office to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

C. C. GOODELL, Secretary.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Petroleum Company, held on Friday, the 24th day of August, 1906, a resolution was passed, with the written consent of two-thirds of the stockholders of said corporation, which consent is filed in the office of the corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the City of Fresno, County of Fresno, State of California, where the same is now located, to 142 Stewart street in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

D. A. CASHIN,
Secretary of said Corporation.

MEETING NOTICE.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Fresno City Railway Co.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Fresno City Railway company, a corporation, will be held at the office of the company, No. 1801 Tulare street, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1906, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the company to serve until the next annual meeting, as fixed by the by-laws of the company, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before such meeting.

W. E. DURFEY, Secretary.

Office, No. 1801 Tulare St., Fresno, California.

Notice to Architects and Builders.

Plans and specifications will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Fresno County, Cal., at the office of said Board, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October, 1906, up to 2 o'clock p. m. for the erection and construction of a county alms house. Said alms house to be of brick construction, and not to exceed in cost, complete, the sum of $30,000.

Each set of plans and specifications shall be accompanied with an estimate of the approximate cost of construction in accordance therewith, and the competitor whose plans and specifications shall be adopted by the Board shall enter into a bond unto the County of Fresno in the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1000.00) conditioned that a reputable and responsible bidder shall on the day first appointed for the opening of bids make a valid bid, which may be accepted by the Board, for the contract of building such alms house, in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted as aforesaid, at a sum not exceeding said approximate cost of construction.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all plans and specifications.

By order of the Board.
Dated Sept. 18, 1906.
(Seal) W. O. MILES,
Clerk of Said Board.
By A. D. Ewing, Deputy.

OFFICIAL.

Important Notice to Voters.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code, Section No. 1094, all voters of Fresno county must apply for registration in order to be able to vote at the General Election on November 6, 1906. Such registration began on the

FIRST DAY OF JANUARY,
1906,

and will be in progress at all times until September 26, 1906, or forty days preceding next general election, to be held on the

6th DAY OF NOVEMBER,
1906,

when it shall cease; but transfers may be made from one precinct to another in the same county at any time before October 11, 1906, or within twenty-five days immediately preceding such election, upon the application of the voter, verified by his oath, setting forth the change of residence, and containing the other facts required for the original re-registration. But no transfer from one precinct to another shall be made after October 11, 1906.

Further notice is hereby given that affidavits for registration must be sworn to before the County Clerk, or his deputies, and they cannot owing to the provisions of the new registration law, be sworn to before any other officer.

The office of the County Clerk at the Court House in Fresno City, California, will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day, except Sunday and legal holidays. All voters of Fresno County please take notice and get registered.

W. O. MILES,
County Clerk.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Elisha B. Martin, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Bascom F. Martin, administrator of the estate of Elisha B. Martin, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator at the office of F. J. Walker, Lemoore, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

B. F. MARTIN,
Administrator of said Estate.

Dated Sept. 11th, 1906.

F. J. Walker, attorney for administrator.

Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior Court, County of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Hinckley Benjamin Choice, deceased. E. A. Williams, Attorney for Executors. Order to Show Cause.

W. T. Mattingly and Leopold Gundellinger, executors of the last will and testament of Hinckley Benjamin Choice, deceased, having this day filed with the Clerk of this Court, their petition herein praying for an order of this Court permitting them and directing them to sell all the real property of said estate and all the personal property of said estate for the purposes in said petition fully set forth, it is therefore by the Court ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, in Department No. 2 thereof at the hour of ten (10) o'clock a. m. of Monday, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1906, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be granted to said executors to sell all the real and personal property of said estate at public auction, for cash gold coin of the United States of America; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the "The Fresno Morning Republican," a newspaper printed and published in the City of Fresno, County of Fresno, State of California.

Dated, August 21, 1906.

GEORGE E. CHURCH,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Endorsed.
Filed Aug. 20, 1906.
W. O. MILES, Clerk.
By J. E. Cartwright,
Deputy Clerk.

Summons,
No. 11631.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California. Grace M. Chittenden, a minor, by F. M. Chittenden, guardian, plaintiff, vs. Blanche Knowles, defendant. Department No. ——, E. W. Risley, attorney for plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Blanche Knowles, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior court of the said County of Fresno, State of California within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract, or she will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the Superior Court of the said County of Fresno, State of California, this 19th day of June, A. D., 1906.

(Seal.) W. O. MILES, Clerk.
By J. E. Cartwright, Deputy Clerk.

Redlick's

Today We Welcome you to our Fall Millinery and Cloak and Suit Opening. It is the Finest Exhibition of Beautiful Merchandise ever seen in Fresno. Our Windows tell the story of our Supremacy. No where in Fresno is there anything to compare with it. Come and make your self at home. Be our Guest Today.

Many $20 and $25 Suits Will Be Sold Today at $14.85. Come and Choose

This is a special offer in honor of the inauguration of the fall season—

We want to make your visit to the millinery and the cloak and suit opening well worth while.

We have selected some very choice suits—full of fashion beauty, full of regal style—in the most approved materials and colors and from these you may choose today and save more than usual.

Among the suits are the three quarter length coats—the semi loose effects—Prince chaps, pony Jackets, Etons and the popular Queen Bess style.

The colors range from Indian red, ciel blue, Fumee London smoke, elephant gray, myrtle green, to the ever fashionable fantom and pronounced plaids.

They are all elegantly trimmed in approved taste and with good materials.

Many $8.00 Skirts to be Sold for $5.00---All New All Desirable

Here is a companion bargain to the suit sale—

Dress skirts that every woman will admire—skirts that are brim full of good looks and skirts that will arouse intense enthusiasm.

Ordinarily they would be grabbed up quickly at the full price of $8—you can imagine then how rapidly they will leave us when we say but $5.

We have pretty effectually demonstrated that the store with but one price is the store to trade with.

It's a big temptation to the merchant who has marked a big profit on his goods to cut the price in order to make a sale. He may safely drop $4 or $5 and still have a handsome margin, so he attempts to pursuade the customer that for her "influence" he will make her a reduction of $4, $5 or $6 as the case may be.

No woman is safe in a store of this kind—it belittles her to "haggle" with the merchant and she can not tell when she is not paying too much.

Just one price here all the time, and that the very lowest that can possibly be made.

Today's Meat Sales

We are compelled to add more men to our meat cutting department. We are getting more wagons built for the delivery service. Things are coming so fast that it keeps us hard at work to keep up with the demand.

Our meats are so far superior to those formerly sold in Fresno—our prices are so much lower—that those who have waited until now before coming here are wondering at their lack of foresight.

What's the use of paying more money for poor meat? These excellent specials are ready for you today:

Shoulder Rib Steaks, lb.	7¢
Pot Roasts, lb.	7¢
Stew Meat, lb.	5¢
From 2 to 4 p. m. we will sell Round Steaks, lb.	8¢

No delivery or telephone orders on this special.

Today's Grocery News

Breakfast Buns, doz.	8¢
Sugar Cookies, doz.	8¢
Alpine Cream 3 cans	25¢
Elko Toilet Soap, 6 bars	25¢
Rex Brand Lye, 3 cans	25¢
Old Dutch Cleanser, can	9¢
Ball Bluing, box	7¢
Corn Meal, yellow or white, 10 lb. sk.	26¢
Karo Corn Syrup, can	10¢
Heirs Root Beer, pkg.	13¢
New Crop Persian Dates, lb.	9¢
Postum Cereal, pkg.	21¢

All People

Will not buy from us, but most of them do.

Every Buyer Should

Look through our immense, well assorted stock and get prices and terms, and then we are satisfied that he should

USE HIS OWN JUDGMENT

Wormser Furniture Co.

Plain Figures. Everything Guaranteed.

Read the Republican Ads.

Special Reduced Round Trip Rates to St. Louis and Return.

The Southern Pacific Co. will sell tickets account American Bankers Association St. Louis, Oct. 12th and 13th. Return limit November 30th.

Enquire of your local agent.

C. M. BURKHALTER,
D. F. &P. A., S. P. Co.
Fresno. 1013 J St.

THE EMERSON PIANO.

Established 1849. 86,000 in daily use. The best medium priced high grade piano in the world. Easy payments. Sherman Clay & Co., 1905 Fresno St.

That Painful Corn.

Can be removed with S. B. Corn Paint. Don't be humbugged with others; get the genuine at Smith Bros.' Drug Store.

Central California Fair.

DON'T FORGET the Central California Fair to be held at Hanford, Oct. 1 to 6. Grand theatrical performance every evening. Racing every day.

Remember that I represent the largest life insurance company in the world. Alphonse Newhouse, 204 Forsythe Bldg.

S. B. Almond Paste

Makes good complexions, preserves and beautifies the skin. Price 50c at Smith Bros.' drug store.

THREATENING WEATHER ALARMING RAISIN GROWERS

Many Stacked Yesterday to Be On Safe Side—Active Competition for Raisins—Seeding Begins Generally Today.

In a single day Fresno changed from summer to winter. Actually, Fresno has two seasons, and when the flop is as sudden as it was yesterday, that fact is impressed most forcibly. The warm weather of a particularly long-drawn-out summer had lingered up to yesterday. In the morning a great cooling, dust-hurling gale swept down the valley carrying before it the three months' accumulation of heat and leaving behind it the dank cold that characterizes the winter months.

Yesterday afternoon a group of people were discussing whether the wind would bring rain, when drops began to fall. Then the vineyardists began to get uneasy. In fact, they were uneasy ever since the wind came, but the drops from the dull sky seemed to justify their fears. The weather man did not have the rain flag out, and at 5 o'clock it was stated that the storm was probably over, having passed the Fresno meridian to the southeast. The wind veered to the northwest. Torn limbs from trees in different parts of town testified to the severity of the blow.

What Rain Would Do.

A rain at this time of curing would do a great deal of damage, especially a rain accompanying a sandstorm. Sand whipped into soggy raisins would make a large percentage of Orientals out of the portion of the crop still exposed. Just how much of the crop is in that condition is hard to say, owing to the various and conflicting estimates from the country. The greater part of the crop is safely in the stack, and thus independent of the elements. Still, a large part has merely been turned, and farmers having raisins in that condition spent an anxious day. Many came to town to get men to stack. Street cars and ranch teams could be seen with Chinese and Japanese workmen going out to stack trays at emergency wages of 50 cents an hour. Quite a number of vineyardists stacked rather than let their exposed crops against so uncertain thing as late September weather, especially when it began "actin' up." However, a cloudless and starry night followed the bluster and the threats of the day, and those who stacked will have to unstack again this morning.

If the weather holds off for another week, the raisin crop will be practically cured. Of course quite a number of growers will try to dry the second crop, but as this practice has always been discouraged, most of the growers would really not regret to see this rendered difficult or impossible by unfavorable weather.

The First Shipment.

From now on the raisin deliveries will be brisk. Muscats have been coming to the packing houses in small quantities the past week, but not sufficient to justify a general starting up of the seeders. The packing houses have been overhauled and made ready for the season's run. The Guggenhime house is the first to get out a carload of seeded Muscats of this year's crop. Manager Toomey made the shipment Saturday. The Pacific Coast will start its run today on new Muscats. It has seeded during the summer the hold-over raisins bought upon the break up of the association.

Active Competition.

There is quite an active demand for raisins now. It is said that the greater part of the crop has been sold. In fact, one man put the amount still in growers' hands at 5000 tons. This includes the carney and Nevills crops, the two largest in the county. A number of the packers have quit buying, the competition being too fast, apparently. The Fresno Home and Griffen & Skelley are the most active buyers at the present time, there apparently being a sharp and genuine rivalry between these firms. The price has been forced up to 3¾ cents; at least in a good many instances this price has been paid.

FIRE THREATENED BONNER PACKING HOUSE

Chief Ward Sent Out Chemical Engine, but Flames Were Conquered Before Its Arrival.

The Madison-Bonner packing house on the Bonner vineyard east of town was threatened by fire yesterday afternoon and the situation became so serious at one time that Charles Bonner telephoned to Chief Ward of the fire department to send out a chemical engine to protect the house. Ward complied with the request and sent an engine and crew of trained fire fighters out. Before they arrived, however, the fire, which was in an adjoining stubble field, had been got under control and the engine was met on the road and sent back.

The fire broke out about 2:30 in the afternoon in the stubble field of the Meyer estate, adjoining the Bonner place. The wind was blowing the flames directly toward the Bonner ranch, and for a time the situation looked very serious. The men from the Bonner place fought the flames with desperation for a couple of hours. At times it looked as if the efforts of the fire fighters would be in vain, but they finally gained the ascendancy. The fire burned over about three-quarters of a mile of stubble. The origin is unknown, but it is supposed that some hunters were responsible for starting the fire by carelessly throwing a match or cigarette on the ground.

SENSATIONAL REPORT DOES CO-EDS INJUSTICE.

The Examiner a few days ago published a sensational article to the effect that certain co-eds of the University of California, including Miss Ostrander, a Fresno High school girl and daughter of F. G. Ostrander, the attorney, had visited Inverness and in a spirit of frolic carried off articles belonging to the host. The article did Miss Ostrander a great injustice, as appears from the following from an Oakland paper:

"The statement that was made regarding the trip of some students to Inverness and the alleged theft by some of them of articles belonging to the host proves to be greatly exaggerated. The newspaper article stated that Miss Ostrander, Miss Woodward and Miss Marguerite Shuecraft were in the party. This is not true. They did not go to Inverness and were in no way connected with the trip. A party did go to Inverness but they went to their own place and had a pleasant trip. There was no riotous time as has been stated. The young ladies in question have been done a great injustice."

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY PLANS ACTIVE YEAR

Interested School Pupils Will Be Enrolled as Junior Members.

The Audobon Society organized in Fresno last year is planning for an active year's work. A conference was held with the school authorities in regard to the work the school children have done during vacation. Before the close of school the pupils were given calendar cards upon which to note their observations of birds and bird life, the work to be done along the line of nature study. These cards are now to be collected and to the pupils that have done the work will be given a junior button, the badge of membership of the junior branch of the society. The Audobon Society is striving to interest the children in the work, realizing that that is one of the most effective ways of promoting the aims of the organization.

A meeting of the society will be held in the lecture room of the High school the second week in next month, at which it is hoped to have W. Scott Way, the state secretary, present and make an address. If it should be possible for him to come here at that time, it is the intention to have a place reserved for him on the program for the state teachers' meeting in this city in December. At the October meeting of the society it is planned to have an address by Principal Frank Lane of the Grammar school, illustrated with his valuable collection of charts.

ARE YOU A MASON AT BARTON TONIGHT

"Are You A Mason?" the funniest farce comedy ever presented to an audience, will be the program of the Elleford Company tonight at the Barton. The success of "Are You A Mason?" when it was presented at the Barton three years ago at high prices is well remembered, and the play will be gladly welcomed again. The fun is farcical and wholesome, and has the merit of being American to the backbone. The Osborne Children will also present new specialties. At the matinee on Saturday afternoon these clever children will hold a reception upon the Barton stage immediately after the matinee performance, to which the audience is invited to attend. There will also be souvenirs of the children.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

The Week's Bill at the Novelty Will Prove a Strong Attraction.

Beginning tonight and running all week, a great array of high class vaudeville will be seen at the Novelty theater. The management has been very fortunate in securing such a remarkably strong bill and every act is a feature act having met with the greatest of success from coast to coast. No doubt this popular place of amusement will be packed at each performance every night during the week.

Ellsworth and Burt, the Broadway comedy duo, are retained by special request and will present their great comedy entitled "Domestic Pets," which is a scream from start to finish.

Hammond and Forrester will be seen in an up-to-date comedy and singing act, introducing their famous Indian song and war dance in full Sioux costume.

The greatest hand to hand balancers of the century, Kalinowski Bros. are sure to make a decided hit.

The charming Irene Franklin, queen of the cornet, is bound to amuse. Mr. George Haigh, the sweet singer will render "When The Harvest Moon Is Shining," beautifully illustrated. The latest moving pictures will complete one of the most interesting shows seen here for some time. The usual daily matinees will be given, with two performances at night.

THE STATIONS OF THE CROSS

Historical investigations made by Rev. Herbert Thurston seem to prove the reverse of the common belief concerning the origin of the "stations of the cross." These stations are the objects of certain fixed forms of Catholic devotions representing scenes "commencing with the sentence of death in the pretorium, and followed by the taking up of the cross, the first and second falls, the meeting of Our Lady, Simon of Cyrene, Veronica, the women of Jerusalem, the third fall, the stripping, etc., down to the deposition and the tomb." These stations are at the present day pointed out in various parts of the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem, copies of which are supposed to have been transported to the West; but the investigations of the writer show that the stations were first invented in the West and then gradually transported to Jerusalem. Says The Catholic Fortnightly Review (St. Louis):

"This is in essence the outcome of the investigation. In the first place it is fairly well known that, down to say the fourteenth century, the via dolorosa of Jerusalem fails to manifest any definite existence. Various spots, however, which have been embodied in the series of the stations, are found indicated piecemeal in old pilgrim's and chroniclers' writings. The following are the earliest records of their appearance in history: Pretorium, 1296; receiving of the cross, 1475; meeting Mary and Simon of Cyrene, 1296; Veronica's house, 1420 (possibly 1835); fall at the gate, 1283; women of Jerusalem, thirteenth century; third fall, 1335; stations on Calvary, 1539; deposition and entombment, 1521.

"The earliest sign of a special recognition of a via crucis seems to be in the year 1187, but without particular allusion to definite stopping places on the route. And the curious thing is that where a definite circuit was followed, it was always in the reverse direction—viz, from the site of Calvary to the pretorium.

"Two separate developments gradually took place—one in the East, the other in the West. In Europe devout people moved by devotion to set up stations in churches and cloisters, in order to make in spirit the pilgrimages which they were unable to make in reality. In Jerusalem itself a parallel growth took place of following a definite route from the pretorium to Calvary; and into this route the various stations came gradually to be fitted.

"There was, however, a great amount of variation in the assignment of the stations, both in Europe and in Palestine. Gradually the Eastern and the Western series alike became stereotyped, but in different ways—the pious European devotees following the one sytem, the guardians of the holy places another. In the conflict between the two, the Western practice prevailed; hence, while the inspiration to set up a 'way of the cross' originally came from Jerusalem, the result was that the Western system finally imposed itself on the Holy City—so that, to use the words of Father Thurston, 'our cross comes to us, not from Jerusalem, but from Louvain.'"—Literary Digest.

ELLEFORDS REPEATED "ROYAL RECEPTION."

The Ellefords had a good Sunday night house last evening to witness the repetition of "The Royal Reception." The play caused a great deal of laughter.

Freeman's special tamales and enchaladas. 943 J.

BARTON OPERA HOUSE

ROBT. G. BARTON, MGR AND PROP.

OUR MOTTO: "Nothing Too Good For the People."

TONIGHT MONDAY, SEPT. 24, ALL THIS WEEK MATINEE SATURDAY

Your Grandfather Said — Live Laugh Enjoy

All Of Which You Get TONIGHT out of "ARE YOU A MASON?"

THE ELLEFORD COMPANY

Tomorrow Night, Tuesday, Sept. 25. "The RED CROSS NURSE."

Prices: Reserved Seats, 20 and 30c; gallery, 10c. Box office open all day.

Learn to Skate

It's a most healthful exercise and the greatest sport going.

Get the craze right away and buy you a pair of

Winslow's Ball Bearing Skates

the finest in the land.

It's much easier to learn on your own skates, and far more enjoyable.

Better invest in a pair today.

FISHER-GLASSFORD HARDWARE CO.

1932 Tulare Street. Phone Main 233.

A Toothsome Rib Roast

is always a piece de resistance to any dinner. One never wearies of it who boasts of a healthy appetite.

But the beef must be first quality, and it's our boast that only such do we serve here.

All our meats stand on a par with our beef roasts, and that's saying a good deal.

Gold Discount Stamps with every 10c purchase

Frisco Market

BOLES & HENDERSON, IN THE BARTON OPERA HOUSE BLOCK PHONE MAIN 111

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Goods, Cutlery and Fishing Tackle.

GUNS Ammunition Tents, Skates

Expert Gun Repairing.

Lewald & Schlueter, Fresno. 1026 I Street.

Gold Jeweled Belt Buckles

Very pretty and very stylish.

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